



Colorado Liberty

Libertarian Candidates Gain Recognition, Support

Clark for President

Support for Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark began accelerating during late July and early August, as a series of 5-minute TV spots started running nationwide, and Clark commenced campaigning on a full-time basis.

By mid-August Clark had met ballot qualifications in 43 states, and it appeared certain that he and running-mate David Koch would be listed in all 50 states this November. No other third-party or "alternative" candidate is expected to match this feat.

Two TV spots produced by the Clark for President Committee began airing on network TV in early July. One spot is a general introductory piece in which Clark discusses libertarian stands on taxes, inflation, and foreign policy. The other ad focuses specifically on Libertarian opposition to the draft and military adventurism abroad.

The two spots had aired about ten times by mid-August, and have been seen by a total of more than 50 million people. Phone calls received in response to the two spots were averaging several hundred per showing; on one occasion, the anti-draft spot generated in excess of 1,000 phone calls to the toll-free inquiry number established by



ED CLARK AT DENVER PRESS CONFERENCE, JULY 28.
That evening, he and Libertarian Senate Candidate Jim Phelps spoke to a crowd of more than 300 supporters.

Races Planned in All Five Congressional Districts

Phelps for U.S. Senate

On Friday, July 25, Libertarian Senate contender Jim Phelps filed the necessary nominating petitions with the Secretary of State's office to place his name on the ballot in November. 500 valid signatures were required; Jim turned in over 850.

The petitioning period for independent candidates began on Tuesday, July 22. To the best of anyone's knowledge, no other candidate has ever filed the required number of petition signatures in so short a time.

"We think this is dramatic evidence of the support we can expect in this race," said Phelps. "Never before have people been so eager to sign petitions for an alternative candidate. They're really fed up with the status quo, and looking for a new approach. And the Libertarian Party has what they're seeking: **principled solutions that make sense.**"

Phelps is equally enthusiastic about the reception he has gotten from small-town newspaper editors and radio interviewers around the state.

"Everywhere I go, the response is positive. It doesn't always start out that way, but after they hear what I have to say, virtually every one has reacted favorably. People are ready — even eager — to consider a rational

were averaging several hundred per showing; on one occasion, the anti-draft spot generated in excess of 1,000 phone calls to the toll-free inquiry number established by the Clark Committee!

Also starting in July, Clark began touring the nation on a full-time basis, addressing supporters in cities and towns around the country.

On July 28, he campaigned in Denver. A morning press conference was covered by both Denver papers and all three network affiliate TV stations, plus several radio stations and smaller newspapers.

That afternoon, he was interviewed by two more TV stations, and did call-ins to additional radio stations.

In the evening, Clark and Libertarian Senate candidate Jim Phelps addressed a crowd of more than 300 at Stouffer's Denver Inn. This was the largest turnout for Clark in any city up to that time, and a larger audience than turned out for an event sponsored by supporters of John Anderson two nights later!

Following Clark's speech there was a showing of the Clark campaign film and an appeal for funds which generated \$6,300 in contributions and pledges for the Clark and Phelps campaigns.

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Congressional Districts

Colorado Libertarians are planning to enter candidates in each of the state's five Congressional districts this year. If all goes well, this means that every voter will see at least three Libertarian candidates on the ballot — Ed Clark for President, Jim Phelps for U.S. Senate, and a contender for U.S. House of Representatives. In some state rep districts, there will be a fourth Libertarian name on the ballot as well.

A brief summary of the situation in each race follows:

FIRST DISTRICT

This district comprises most of the City of Denver. The current U.S. Representative is moderate-liberal Democrat Pat Schroeder, now seeking her fifth term. Ms. Schroeder is fairly good on social issues, and firmly anti-war. On economic issues, she's mediumly bad, but not as bad as she's often made out to be.

The Republican challenger is Naomi Bradford, a staunch conservative. Unless lightning strikes, she will lose to Schroeder by a large margin; the First is a solidly Democratic district.

Our man in the race — in fact, the **only** man in the race — is our State Chairman, John Mason. A good speaker and personable candidate, John could make substantial inroads against his two female opponents. We're hoping for a 6%-8% in this race.

To help on John's campaign, contact the CLP Headquarters, 573-5229.

SECOND DISTRICT

West Denver, Boulder and Jefferson Counties. The incumbent is big-spender liberal Democrat Tim Wirth, sometimes called "Worthless Worth" by his detractors.

Wirth scored razor-thin victories over conservative Republicans in 1976 and 1978; two more are vying for the right to challenge him this year. If there's a substantial Reagan sweep, Wirth could lose this time; either way, it should be a close race.

Our contender is Paul Grant, who plans a semi-active race. Because the race will be tight, a showing of even 3%-4% could represent a "balance of power" position, and make it likely that our ideas will have an impact on the shape of the debate.

Paul can be reached at 989-3408.

THIRD DISTRICT

Comprises the southern half of the state,

including the city of Pueblo and part of Colorado Springs. Incumbent is Democrat Ray Kogovsek, most leftish of Colorado's Congressional delegation. His Republican opponent is Harold McCormick, whom Kogovsek beat by a hairline margin (366 votes) in 1978. Our entry will be Jim Glennie of Park County, northernmost county in the district. This could be an ultra-tight race, and even a 2%-4% "wedge" could put pressure on the other candidates to make concessions on key issues. Jim can be reached at 838-5522 (home) or 534-0166.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Stretches all the way across the northern part of the state. The incumbent, moderate Republican Jim Johnson, is not seeking reelection. Showdown will be between Republican Hank Brown and Democrat Polly Baca-Barragan.

The Libertarian standard bearer is Cynthia Molson-Smith, an articulate and engaging lady with good contacts in women's political circles. Cynthia is the wife of science-fiction author L. Neil Smith, who scored 15% in a two-way race for State Representative in 1978.

The LP has a strong, active and enthusiastic group in Larimer County; District 4 also includes the Libertarian strongholds of Aspen and Central City. This

Continued on page 10

they hear what I have to say, virtually every one has reacted favorably. People are ready — even eager — to consider a rational alternative. I'm hopeful that I will receive endorsements from quite a few papers this fall."

Grassroots support for the Phelps campaign has been building rapidly. Jim spoke to a crowd of over 300 supporters at a joint fund-raiser with LP presidential candidate Ed Clark on July 28, and raised over \$2,000 in contributions and pledges for his campaign; about \$4,000 was also raised for the Clark campaign.

A fund-raising letter will be sent to 2,000 Libertarians and sympathizers around the state in late August; another mailing, to approximately 12,000 likely prospects, will go out in September.

The mass-outreach phase of the Phelps campaign will begin with a major rally in Denver in mid-September. Similar rallies around the state during the final six weeks of the campaign; call the Colorado LP headquarters for details on scheduling.

Phelps is optimistic about the prospects for achieving a major impact in the U.S. Senate race this year.

"The Democratic incumbent represents the discredited philosophy of ever-bigger government. The Republicans are bitterly divided. We are in tune with the times; we have programs that make sense. I'm confident that we can make this a real three-way race . . . and if we can get the support and the money, we can win."

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From The Chair

by John Mason

1980, the year for alternative politics, and the year that the Libertarian Party can make great strides toward a three-party system in America. The Clark campaign is accelerating and the media coverage is far ahead of where we were in August, 1976. The voters are clearly looking for an alternative, and they are quickly discovering the empty shell being offered by Anderson. Clearly, in presidential politics, Libertarians are going to surprise a lot of people this year.

But what's been overlooked by the public and the media up till now is that there is only one political party that is presenting an alternative to the Democrats and Republicans on a large scale, **at all levels of public office**. Libertarians are running in hundreds of congressional races across the country, and there are hundreds more running for state offices. There could be close to one thousand Libertarians running for office in 1980!

And some will get elected.

Dick Randolph, Libertarian state legislator from Alaska, was in Denver on June 25th. He spoke to a gathering of about 100 Libertarians about his experiences as a state legislator for the past two years, and the prospects for 1980.

Randolph is a vivid demonstration of what one Libertarian elected official can do — and a suggestion that one **Libertarian** is more effective than one Democrat or one Republican. In his first term, Randolph has almost single-handedly repealed the state income tax in Alaska. He has successfully introduced bills that would repeal victimless

crime laws, such as gambling, prostitution, and drugs (with many co-sponsors from the Repulocrats), and he has brought to the attention of all the citizens of Alaska the ideas and indeed the very existence of the only real political alternative that they have.

Probably most important, though, is that his success has encouraged others to get involved. Randolph hopes that in 1980, Alaskans will send as many as six Libertarians to the state legislature — and it doesn't take much imagination to figure out what that would do to Alaskan politics.

In California, over a hundred Libertarians are running for office, including Libertarian National Chairman David Bergland, who is running for the U.S. Senate.

Bergland was in Denver on July 19th to speak to Colorado Libertarians about running for office. Bergland's years of experience on the campaign trail — he was the 1976 Libertarian candidate for Vice President — have taught him many lessons that he shared with the audience. The most profound lesson was that, in his experience, the only reason that people are reluctant to accept Libertarians is that **they haven't heard the ideas presented to them in a logical, coherent fashion**. And that is the greatest value of fielding as many candidates as we possibly can.

And in Colorado, as well as the rest of the country, we are. But we can't do it without your help and support — in time and money. So call the office at 573-5229, and see how you can help get the message out.

This is **our** year to begin rearranging Colorado politics.

Vice-Versa

by M.L. Hanson

I am sure each of us has felt frustration over the media coverage that other Presidential campaigns have received. The Libertarian Party has two excellent candidates as spokesmen for the only principled platform in the political arena, but we wonder who is getting the word.

We are starting to be heard. Now that Clark is campaigning full-time, and David Koch has taken to the road, our exposure is

providing news about a community to that community. Libertarian candidates have more credibility on a smaller scale because they are a part of the town itself, and through the media we of course gain even more exposure for our ideas.

Secondly, it is easier to finance a local campaign, and as we all know campaigns take money. The amount of money required for a state race is less, but more importantly, we know our own states, and therefore can

campaign and with greater success because of the groundwork being done in 1980. We should remember the Presidential election

Colorado Libertarian Calendar

- Aug. 26** Clark Ad on CBS, 9:55 P.M. Invite your friends over to watch!
- Aug. 27** Libertarian Party Board Meeting, 7:00 P.M. at Party Office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver
- Aug. 29** Clark Ad on ABC, 9:55 P.M. Invite your friends over.
- Sept. 2** Petition deadline for local candidates. Call the office at 573-5229 to help petition.
- Sept. 3** Discussion group, 7:30 P.M. at the Party Office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver. Contact the office for topic. The discussions have been well attended and lively!
- Sept. 10** Libertarian Cocktail Party, 7:30 P.M., at the Party Office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver. Get updates on the campaigns — we'll know who's on — and what's going on. Relaxed evening with fellow Libertarians. Bring your friends.
- Sept. 15** **Colorado Liberty** ad space closing and copy deadline.
- Sept. 17** Phelps for Senate Rally, 7:00 P.M. at Stouffers Inn at the Airport, 32nd and Quebec, Denver. Band, bar, films, speeches, a great time. We want a big turnout to help get Jim Phelps to Washington!
- Sept. 24** Libertarian Party Board Meeting, 7:00 P.M. at Party Office.
- Oct. 1** Discussion Group, 7:30 P.M. at Party Office. Call for topic.
- Oct. 8** Libertarian Cocktail Party, 7:30 P.M., at Party Office. Cash Bar. Bring friends — only four more weeks!
- Oct. 15** Discussion Group, 7:30 P.M., at Party Office. Call for topic.
- Oct. 22** Libertarian Party Board meeting, 7:00 P.M., at office
- SOMETIME IN OCTOBER — HALLOWEEN?** — big-time event to support Jim Phelps and all the other Libertarians running for office. Details being worked out. Call if you don't hear about it.
- Nov. 4** Election Day. Get your friends out to vote Libertarian, then bring them over to our Victory Party. Details coming.

There will be a lot more happening in the next two months. Keep in touch by calling us from time to time. Or stop by. 1041 Cherokee, Denver. 573-5229.

We are starting to be heard. Now that Clark is campaigning full-time, and David Koch has taken to the road, our exposure is increasing. In addition, as of this writing, the Libertarian Party has satisfied gross ballot requirements in more than 40 States, with others to be added throughout the remaining months. The Clark for President spots on the major television networks are starting to have results, but I believe there is another way to help the Presidential effort and gain more Libertarian successes. Our prospects in 1980 are better than ever before, but we need strong local campaigns.

It is through local campaigns that the Libertarian Party can really have an impact on the acceptance of Libertarian ideas. There are several reasons for this contention. First, it is easier to get coverage in communities and cities in our State for Libertarian candidates, than it is to receive National media coverage.

The local and regional media are more receptive to an alternative candidate, and since the candidates are local the Libertarian Party is more newsworthy to those media outlets. Local candidates are more of a known quantity and fit with the objectives of

campaign, and as we all know campaigns take money. The amount of money required for a state race is less, but more importantly, we know our own states, and therefore can spend the money in the most cost effective way. We can spread Libertarian ideas to areas that may be almost untouched by a National campaign.

A third point is that Local and State Libertarian candidates are easier to elect. Certainly because of the media and money concerns discussed above, but also because of greater personal contact. Historically, our local candidates have received more votes, and a higher percentage of the vote, than our National candidates. The first Libertarian candidates to be elected were a State Representative and City Council members. The candidates were known and therefore their Libertarian ideas more trusted. The voters also seem more willing to vote on issues and for candidates that more directly affect their day-to-day lives.

In terms of building for the future, each candidate in a State is creating grass-roots support. His or her campaign increases name identity both for himself or herself, and for the Libertarian Party. This means that in the future, our present candidates can again

campaign and with greater success because of the groundwork being done in 1980. We should remember, the Presidential election only occurs every four years, but we have local, city and State elections every year. We need to build every year in order to attain success every four years.

The Libertarian Party needs a real grassroots movement through local candidates if we are to achieve our goals. In this campaign year, every candidate can be campaigning for their own office, and for the Clark and Koch ticket. If we support our local candidates, Clark and Koch will have a better showing in November.

Just as important, our activists will see Libertarian results in their own communities. We as activists need to see that our efforts are all worth it. We need not depend on a National campaign every four years, with all the ambivalence of hope and frustration. We need the National campaign for credibility and National exposure, but let's put it in perspective... it is very unlikely that we will elect a Libertarian President and Vice President if we have not already elected many Libertarians to State and other more local offices.

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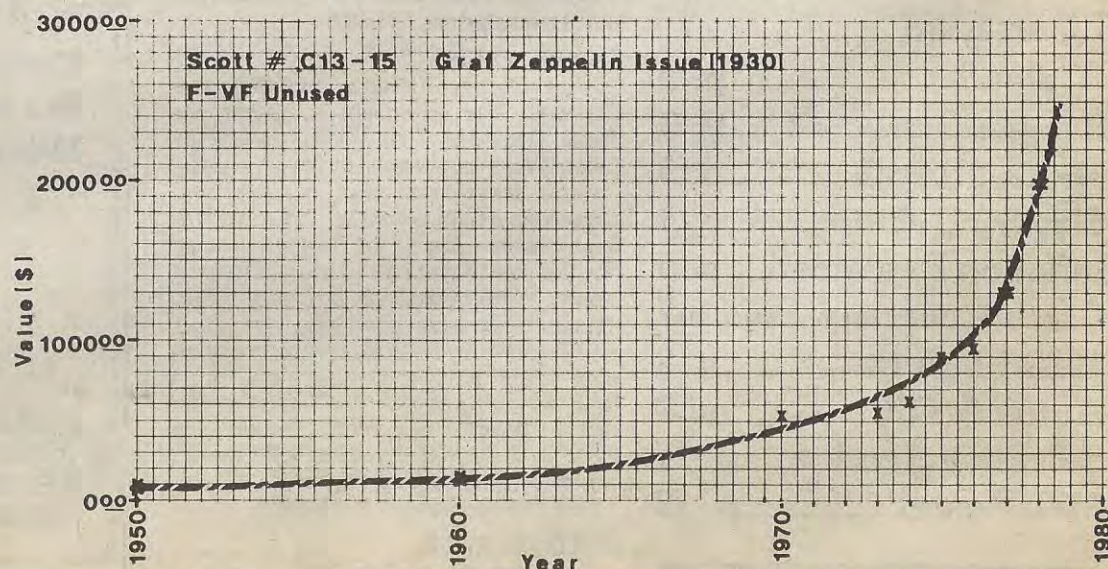
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Reagan: False Hope For America

by David Goodrich

Yesterday was a very good day for Ronald Reagan — he received a campaign welfare check for \$29.4 million. Not bad for a day's work spent (no doubt) devising strategies to protect the downtrodden tax-payer from the ravages of the state. There is also no doubt that many weary tax-payers around the country were cheered by the news of their latest dole to Reagan. After all, they probably reason, "His efforts in our behalf might be costing us a lot of money, but he's worth it." They know this because of the great work he's already done for them whenever given the chance.

As Governor of California he **did** more than double the state income tax (nearly tripled it, in fact), created 73 new state government councils and commissions (including the California Energy Commission — which currently requires a three-year review process before any new power plant can be constructed) and increased the state bureaucracy from 158,000 to 192,000 (more than a 21% increase) — but what rhetoric! You can't doubt his sincerity... at least until you hear him brag about having stopped the bureaucracy cold. Reagan is fond of quoting Lincoln — one that you can bet he knows inside out is the one about being able to fool some of the people all of the time.

Many liberals have been taking a second look at Reagan this year, and some have even worked out an accommodation with him in their hearts. Reagan recently said "I'm kind of a moderate" (you will surely remember that moderate is a term invented for liberals after the public discovered that they didn't like liberals). None of this is surprising. After all, we're talking about a man who oversaw a state budget increase in two terms from \$5.7 to \$10.8 billion. What is surprising is that a man who built himself a new mansion upon his election in California (the old one was "inadequate"), and insisted on his personal Cessna plane and chauffeur driven limos could so totally hold the devotion of Conservatives who would rather starve than take government handout

tion would not.

The three distinguishing characteristics of libertarian political philosophy are economic laissez faire, civil liberties and a non-interventionist foreign policy. Each derives directly from our commitment to individual sovereignty. A policy flawed in any of these respects is not free. If Reagan is flawed in the first respect, he's overtly totalitarian in the other two.

In the aforementioned **Reason** interview Reagan made it clear that he didn't consider prostitution and gambling to be victimless crimes. Like other conservatives, he sees the government as an agency for moral enforcement. He repeatedly vetoed legislation as governor to reduce small quantity marijuana ownership to a misdemeanor. H. L. Mencken once defined Puritanism as "the haunting fear that somebody, somewhere, might be happy." Reagan is a Puritan.

The intrinsic contradiction of conservatism is the call for less government on the one hand, combined with the call for an all-powerful national security state on the other. Reagan has been quoted as saying that generals and admirals should be in charge of dictating military budgets. Randolph Bourne observed more than 50 years ago that "war is the health of the state." Cold wars serve the purpose as well as hot ones... all for the glory of the state.

Many people believe that this is necessary in order to avoid war and Communist enslavement. Reagan has made it clear that we shouldn't concede anything to the Communists. He believes in "standing up to the Russians" wherever there is a showdown — and contends that this is in the cause of world peace.

In reality, it's in the cause of world war... and for many reasons. The main one is what Murray Rothbard calls "the grisly Catch-22 of conservative strategic thought." He explains it this way:

"... if we issue an ultimatum and the Russians back down, it will simply prove that the Communists are not as strong as we thought they were."



"How come you're ignoring the only one who has anything worthwhile to say?"

Media Myopia

by David F. Nolan

"Why do the national news media fawn all over John Anderson while virtually ignoring Ed Clark? After all, Clark is already on the ballot in 40 states, while Anderson has qualified in only a dozen or so. It just doesn't make sense. What's going on?"

We get asked this question every day, by Libertarians and interested onlookers alike. And the best answer we can offer is that there are probably several factors at work.

First, and most obvious, is that Anderson's candidacy is almost completely a creation of the media, and they are in love with their own handiwork.

3½% of the vote — when Eugene Debs polled 6% in 1912. This figure was nearly double his showing in prior and later elections, and probably resulted from the "shakeup" caused by Teddy Roosevelt's presence in the race that year.

Still, to dismiss Clark as less significant than Anderson *per se* is fallacious; numerous "breakaway" candidates — such as Henry Wallace, John Schmitz and Eugene McCarthy — have done no better than genuine third-party contenders.)

The two factors cited so far — media self-interest and pre-existing mindset — go a long way toward explaining the different

driven into a corner by the devotion of Conservatives who would rather starve than take government handout.

The reason is that Reagan, more than any other conservative in this century, knows how to articulate the conservative philosophy. He pointed this out vividly when he said "The greatest leaders in history are remembered more for what they said than for what they did. When you think of Lincoln, how many people know what decisions he made here or there? But the Gettysburg Address . . ."

Long-time observers of Reagan know that he is willing to vacillate on the economic principles he espouses. His support for Kemp-Roth is far less ardent now than previously. On the subject of trucking deregulation, Reagan is actually less committed to the free market than Ted Kennedy! In his **Reason** magazine interview of five years ago, he defended the role of the Food and Drug Administration. Elsewhere, he has gone on record as favoring the expansion of OSHA — that's right folks, not eradication, but actually expansion.

When Reagan says in his acceptance speech: "For those without skills, we'll find a way to help them get skills — for those without job opportunities, we'll stimulate new opportunities, particularly in the inner cities where they live", anybody who believes in freedom knows that more of it is about to be sacrificed. Reagan has made it clear that Social Security benefits are going to have to be increased, and a solid floor needs to be erected beneath the poor so they they will never lack.

It's fairly clear that Reagan does believe in fiscal responsibility, although the way he balanced budgets in California was by increasing taxes — not by reducing government. The fact is that Reagan has never called for really significant cutbacks in the size and power of government. He's said mountains of things that imply that . . . but in Reagan's case, the implications seem to be unwarranted.

History tells us that government has grown by roughly the same percentage under Republican and Democratic presidents in this century. This shouldn't be surprising. Government grows because it is in its nature to grow — it will grow until it meets an immovable force. A Libertarian administration would be such a force. It's clear, however, that a Reagan administra-

tion . . . if we issue an ultimatum and the Russians back down, it will simply prove that the only way to deal with them is to push continually and be prepared to fight at every turn. And if we lose just once at this game of chicken and a nuclear war results, it will only mean the Russians were every bit as monstrous and inhuman as we thought and thus it was bound to happen anyway."

The only way in which a basic contradiction can be reconciled is by choosing priorities. Reagan's belief in individual economic liberty is bound to give way to his considerably stronger belief in an exalted military industrial complex. In his acceptance speech (and in numerous other instances) Reagan proudly claims that building a military machine "second to none" will be the first priority of a Reagan administration.

Toward the end of his autobiography, **Where's The Rest of Me**, Reagan quotes Macaulay's **Horatius at the Bridge**:

"And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his gods?"

It is here that he shows his true colors. Reagan's perpetual Promethean rhetoric would be an anachronistic curiosity if we weren't facing the probability of a Reagan administration in six months.

In the same part of **Where's the Rest of Me** he comments on Kenneth Tynan's statement: "... better Red than dead seems an obvious doctrine for anyone not consumed by a death wish; I would rather live on my knees than die on my feet." Reagan's answer is apocalyptic:

"The trouble with such men is that they have never lived, either on their feet or their knees. They have lived on their fat fannies. They talk, with the fear of a child going into the dark, about dying, a death-wish in reverse. It may come as a surprise to them but the fact is — we will all die. It is the business of time to see to that. What makes the difference in the matter is what we die for."

Logically speaking, a death wish in reverse is a love of life. Perhaps for somebody who will complete his three score and ten about the same time as he matriculates into the presidency it makes sense to focus on things to die for rather than on reasons to live . . . as for the rest of us, well, we're simply not ready to fight Armageddon yet.

son's candidacy is almost completely a creation of the media, and they are in love with their own handiwork.

Prior to the Spring of 1980, Anderson was nearly unknown outside his own state, and his showing in the early Republican primaries was far from spectacular. But it soon became evident that this was going to be the most boring pre-convention season in many an election year, and Anderson's posturings provided something to focus on to relieve the tedium. Never mind that Anderson doesn't really stand for anything identifiable; he plays to the cameras, and he's kind of amusing.

And so, the myth of Anderson as a significant alternative was fabricated out of thin air. Once created, it has fed upon itself, thanks to incessant media hype; the media, loath to admit that the "alternative" they created is largely illusory, have continued to promote Anderson at every opportunity.

And to the extent that Anderson is successful, the influence of the media will become even greater than it is now. For if **Time**, **Newsweek**, and the three major TV networks can almost singlehandedly generate five or ten million votes for a lightweight like Anderson, the lesson will not be lost on other politicians. Thus, the media now have a vested interest in continuing to ballyhoo their own creation.

But this is not the whole explanation, by any means.

A second factor is the pre-existing mindset of the people who decide what is — and what is not — newsworthy. The men who "make" the news are almost all located in the Boston to Washington corridor — while the LP is primarily a Western party, with little presence in the East.

Furthermore, most of them are locked into a conceptual framework which makes it difficult — if not impossible — for them to seriously entertain the notion that a significant challenge to the status quo could originate from completely **outside** the two established parties. The idea that someone could break away from the GOP or the Democrats and capture a large bloc of votes is far easier for them to accept.

(This attitude is understandable. Only three "alternative" candidates this century have received over 10% of the vote in a Presidential election: Teddy Roosevelt with 27% in 1912; Robert LaFollette with 17% in 1924; and George Wallace with 13% in 1968. All three were "breakaway" candidates.

In contrast, only once has an ideological third party candidate received more than

The two factors cited so far — media self-interest and pre-existing mindset — go a long way toward explaining the different treatment given to Clark and Anderson. But there is a third possibility which cannot be dismissed.

And that is the possibility that Anderson is a decoy, set up by America's Ruling Elite for the specific purpose of diverting support away from any movement — such as the Libertarian Party — which offers a real, continuing, organized alternative to the existing power structure and its policies. Anderson's candidacy may in fact be the Establishment's "safety valve" — a way for voters to blow off steam without having any lasting effect.

There are those who will find this thesis too far-fetched; they will dismiss it as paranoid fantasy, and say that the boost-Anderson, ignore-Clark policies of the national media can adequately be explained by other factors. And they may be right . . . but it seems to this writer that the possibility is worth presenting for your consideration nonetheless.

Fortunately, the success of the Clark campaign does not depend entirely on coverage by the national media. Just as important are grass-roots efforts by local supporters and coverage by local newspapers, radio, and television. (For a small sampling of the coverage Clark has gotten in various newspapers, see the center spread of this issue.)

And just as fortunately, the success of the LP does not depend on the Clark campaign alone. Unlike Anderson, Clark is running on a ticket that will include more than 500 candidates nationwide; the total vote received by Libertarian contenders will be several times greater than the Clark vote. National media or no national media, the LP is here to stay!

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Today's Logic

by Jim Phelps

LOST FREEDOMS

In our "land of the free," what freedoms have we lost? And what freedoms are we about to lose?

And which of these freedoms are important to you?

THE DRAFT. Conscription means almost total loss of freedom for millions of young people. And, if the draft is revived, it will probably apply to both sexes.

SCHOOLS. Compulsory education means that most parents must give up their children for 180 days a year for 10 years. During that time they will be subjected to the political and social indoctrination prescribed by federal bureaucrats.

BUSING. Not only must children submit to bureaucratic brainwashing, many must also spend additional hours travelling beyond their neighborhood school to one chosen by some bureaucrat.

EMPLOYMENT. Minimum wage laws take away the worker's freedom to get a job if he is not sufficiently skilled to be worth the minimum wage. And they take away the employer's freedom to hire a person for what he is worth. Racial and sexual quotas often result in the best applicant being turned down when he isn't the "right" color or sex.

PROTECTIVE DEVICES. You cannot buy a new car without paying for seat belts, crash resistant bumpers and other safety equipment whether you want it or not. Your freedom to choose has been usurped by federal bureaucrats.

GUNS. Laws against carrying concealed weapons or requiring registration of guns are not obeyed by criminals. They only take freedoms from the good, law-abiding people who obey them.

ZONING. The freedom to use your property the way you want is restricted by zoning, permit and licensing laws.

INTEREST. Laws regulating the amount of interest that can be charged restrict both the freedom to borrow and the freedom to lend. With the inflation rate higher than

many legal interest rates, lenders will often get back less value than they loaned. As more lenders realize this it may become virtually impossible to borrow money.

CIGARETTES, DRUGS & ALCOHOL. Whether you agree that some or all of these are bad, laws against any of them have created or would create black markets. All such laws try to take away your freedom to do what you want to your own body. It really isn't the proper thing for government bureaucrats to send you to jail because you mistreated your own body.

LIFE. Even your own life isn't owned by you if you can't destroy it. The ridiculous laws against suicide are the only laws I know of that you can't be imprisoned for breaking.

If any freedom is important to you, all freedoms, except those that employ force, violence or fraud upon others, should be protected.

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Networking Guide Published

THE NETWORKING GAME, by Leif Smith and Patricia Wagner

24 pp, 4 1/4 x 7 inches, saddle-stitched. \$1.50

A pocket-size guide to being a useful "networker" at conferences, meetings and gatherings is Network Research's first publication, announced Leif Smith, director of research and development and founder of the office for the Open Network.

The guide, designed as a workbook, has tips and information about the networking process and how it can become a useful tool, particularly when meeting new groups of people. It also contains helpful checklists and places to write in information about people and ideas. The **NETWORKING GAME** also has a feedback form to send back to Network Research about how the guide worked.

Publication date is August 15. For more information, contact the Network Research office, 832-9764 in Denver.

The 1980 Slavery Debates

by Stormy Mon

Editor's Note: Stormy Mon, a self-described "libertarian autarchist," is a resident of Aspen. Last year, he incurred the wrath of the government by refusing to withhold taxes from the pay of some people he employed. Under threat of coercion, he finally paid the taxes, plus interest and penalties — but the government decided to take him to court anyhow. His experience is recounted below, in his own unique style.

The referee sat behind a pulpit. I knew it was a pulpit 'cause he wore one of those robes (I always thought of them as bat costumes) like in big city churches. Also, everybody got up when he entered, just like in church. There wasn't any prayers or singing though, so I figured it was just a different sect or somethin. I'd been invited to debate the issue of slavery in Denver on December 17, 1979. I thought the issue had been settled back in 1865, by the 13th amendment. Perhaps you had the same impression. So naturally I was surprised at the invitation. But never having been in that kinda debate before, I figured I might learn something. So I went.

Naturally I chose to argue against slavery and I looked forward to meeting the poor fool who was taking the other side.

About 30 folks who were going to hear the debate sat in the general admission section. The referee in the robe behind the raised pulpit chose 12 to be the judges of the debate. I could see it was an honor and important assignment to be chosen because they had a special reserved section. They introduced themselves and told a little about their background so we'd all feel comfortable with each other. Kinda like a party. I looked for somebody so I could order a beer or margarita to steady my nerves. But I didn't see anyone who looked like they were serving.

I learned that me and the other debater would each weed out some people from the

enslaved during such an important and special time. It was so clear to me it just had to be clear to them, and the other guy didn't have a chance.

Then it was his turn. He talked about laws. But I knew his laws were inferior to the agreements I'd just read, so I figured I had that covered. I felt kinda sorry for him, arguin in favor of slavery. Seems how his points were the exact opposite of the truth. I thought the poor fellow might just plead insanity and get it over with. But he went on talkin bout the "public good" and "duty". I wondered. If these labors are so important, people could voluntarily hire on for them and jolly well be paid. Just like taxi drivers, ministers, and paid debaters and judges. That was something I just couldn't figure out. The guy in the robe apparently acted as debate judge sometimes, just like the judges in the reserved section. He wan't a slave, so why should they be? It all seemed kinda hypocritical.

After we'd both had our say, the 12 plus some other person went to another room to discuss it, and vote. I was feelin pretty smug cause it was all so obvious to me. But you never know until the results are in.

It turned out they all voted with the other fellow's point of view. Unanimous! I was stunned . . . You'd think at least one of em would have seen it my way. It's so "self-evident". They'd only taken about 30 minutes to decide the issue. I guess they just wanted to get out to freedom as soon as possible, like the others earlier.

Afterwards, I got to thinkin bout it, lookin into it more. I learned a few things. The whole thing was rigged! The referee in the robe was in cahoots with the other debater. I found that out when I discovered they both got their jobs and paychecks from the same big "mob". Can you imagine that?

Also, this mob was the same one enslaving the 12 debate judges. And get this: the mob has a representative (that 13th Judas I call

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I learned that me and the other debater would each weed out some people from the reserved section. This was supposed to improve our chances of winning the debate it was explained. Well I felt kinda bad for em cause I didn't want em to feel rejected ya know. They all looked like fine people to me. But the other fellow started sending people out, so I figured I better join in to keep even. Some others were selected and we finally settled on 12 nice folks. Then a strange thing happened. All the remaining people left the room to go home! When they'd introduced themselves, we learned some had come many miles to hear the debate, and none of them stayed in the general admission section. It was completely empty.

When I discovered the truth of the matter, it was the exact opposite of what I'd supposed. They were glad to be rejected cause they were slaves for the day, and to be sent out was to be freed! Can you beat that? Them leavin like that was how I was sure they were slaves. You can tell more by actions than words.

Well this changed things entirely. Now I felt kinda bad for those in the reserved section. I wondered why they couldn't just volunteer to judge a debate, like civilized folk. Or if there were no volunteers, then they could be paid something for their trouble. I'd always thought forced labor was inefficient and the slaves had all revolted or been set free long ago.

But if that's the way it was gonna be, I was sittin pretty. What better judges to have for my points against slavery than a bunch of slaves. They'd understand what I was talkin bout, and I'd win hands down.

So we went at it. I explained to them as carefully and simply as I could. Any dictionary clearly says that forced labor or bondage is slavery or involuntary servitude. There's no question on the definitions. There's a written agreement, very clear in plain English. So I read it to em: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude . . . shall exist in the United States". Simple. It's self-evident anyway. Nobody wants to be a slave; to a boss, some "mob" or your wife. And now it seems the exact opposite is true. We were supposed to be masters over the people who want to enslave us; and they are our servants. The agreement is: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" and "We the people do ordain and establish the United States of America." Who's in charge here?

I pointed out to em it was the week before Christmas. I figured they'd be resentful to be

Also, this mob was the same one enslaving the 12 debate judges. And get this: the mob has a representative (that 13th Judas I call him) in the voting room. Nobody asked me to send a rep.

So I guess the folks were kinda intimidated by the whole thing. Especially the robe, raised pulpit and rep in the voting room. (I still wonder what happened in there.) Maybe they had a hard time being "impartial".

And there's something else that really flabbergasts me. The 12 people in the special reserved section didn't know they were slaves. Even after I told em so! I can only think of one possible explanation. They had been brainwashed!! Perhaps in school when they were young. They actually thought they were supposed to be slaves. That it was their "duty". Can you imagine that?!

We better get this straightened out. A thing like this could get outa hand! How far do you want to go?

Next thing you know, somebody will be proposing a national slave corps to work in the forests out of "duty" and "for the public good".

Or to work in the fields, like in Cuba.

Or handing young people guns, and brainwashing them into thinking it's their "duty" to go out and shoot people!

Or oarsmon for boats of visiting dignitaries, as in ancient Rome.

Or tax collectors, so the mob doesn't have to do its dirty work.

Or a "voluntary" street clean up day, as in Russia.

Or "contributions" to a bankrupt, fraudulent Ponzi retirement sham scheme.

Or more than 50% taxation (mob protection money) which would be difficult to distinguish from slavery, wouldn't it?

We better get this straightened out before it's too late! Things could get outa hand!! How far do you want to go??

Last I heard, the same group was still in business at the same location, holding crooked debates. If I'd known they were going to use slave labor and rig it like a traveling show, I never would have gone.

When I was young, a carnival came through town and some of the booths were fraudulent. I remember I got taken in at one that worked on the fact that coke bottle bottoms are "unequal", and will tip easier one way than the other. But the hoax didn't stay in business long, once people caught on.

I guess the same will happen to this outfit, eventually.

But it wasn't all a loss.

Continued on page 9

The Truth About Inflation

by Mark David Travis

With an annualized inflation rate of 19 percent, record high interest rates and rising unemployment, the economic policies of the federal government are attracting considerable media attention. As the erosion of our purchasing power continues, these intractable irritants are even forcing many usually disinterested politicians to examine more carefully the inflationary impact of administrative and congressional programs.

The pernicious effects of inflation have been noted for millenia, yet there is little public understanding of the subject. To our misfortune, many commentators persistently confuse the increasing cost of living with real inflation. Believing that the latter is synonymous with "rising prices" and is an economic accident or "fever" that periodically plagues the country, they are confounding the public on fundamental economics. Ergo the following analysis:

1) The term "inflation," properly used, has only one meaning: an increase or **inflating** of the money supply and credit. The rise of prices is actually its most prominent consequence. Therefore inflation — if we misuse the term to describe its effects — has only one basic cause: the injection of more money (currency plus checking account deposits) into the national income stream. It is neither accidental nor, of necessity, periodic. Rather, it is deliberate government policy that is implemented continuously.

2) The causes of inflation are not, as is often said, "multiple and complex," but essentially the result of unrestrained monetary expansion. As libertarian economist Henry Hazlitt observes, "There is no such thing as 'cost-push' inflation (the so-called wage-price spiral). If, without an increase in the stock of money, wage or other costs are forced up (i.e. by "obscene" profits or "extortionate" union demands), and producers try to pass these costs along by raising their selling prices, most of them will merely sell fewer goods. The result will be reduced output and loss of jobs. Higher costs can only be passed along in higher selling prices when consumers have more money to pay the higher prices."

easy, entails none of the headaches of taxation, and is almost undetectable. As Lord Keynes commented, "It is done in a manner which not one man in a million is able to diagnose."

The injustice of credit expansion lies in the fact that it is a policy of theft. The creation of new money only dilutes existing currency, thereby "stealing" the value of the money already in circulation. While the new dollar looks like the old one and can be spent like one, it is just a piece of paper, intrinsically worthless, representing no new wealth in goods or services. Printing zillions of them would not improve our (material) standard of living because our stocks of commodities and capital would not be greater than before.

Hence, when more money is circulated by government fiat, this raises aggregate demand without increasing supply. As a result, prices throughout the economy experience upward pressure.

4) While sophisticated inflationists argue that an expansionary monetary policy stimulates the production of new wealth, it must be noted that almost invariably it is the less efficient, state favored, otherwise non-competitive industries (i.e. public utilities, steel manufacturers, automobile makers, defense contractors, etc.) that are "stimulated" — at the expense of efficient producers.

Furthermore, the additional quantities of money and credit enhance only temporarily the profitability and employment oppor-

tunities for those firms. Their relative profitable advantage disappears when all other prices in the economy are finally readjusted by its inflationary repercussions.

To preserve the artificial pricing structure which enables Lockheed, Chrysler and other corporate parasites to survive, bankers have long pursued a policy of currency devaluation. This keeps the prices and wages in these industries well ahead of those in other sectors. With such assistance, privileged businesses have been able to neutralize market forces which, if unleashed, would lower costs, improve product quality, increase economic efficiency and purge industries of firms unable to offer consumers goods and services at competitive prices. Counterfeit money produces counterfeit industry.

5) Price controls cannot arrest or reduce the rate of inflation. Their effect is **always** harmful. Such crude stabilization weapons only eliminate profits, disrupt production, misdirect resource employment, generate misleading signals that cause entrepreneurs to make unsound investments, and lead to economic "bottlenecks" and chronic shortages.

(While it may be argued that controls would deflate inflationary expectations, inducing people to moderate consumption and increase savings, it is during such a period when the Federal Reserve would feel free to expand the money supply without having to worry about **any** increase in

prices. This was a major cause of the shortages that have arisen under controls, and of the massive explosion in aggregate demand that has taken place afterward.)

Mandatory pricing restraints have been imposed by governments throughout history. As R. Schuettinger and E. Butler document in their treatise, **Forty Centuries of Wage & Price Controls**, they have failed in each case. To minimize the problems of resource allocation invariably exacerbated by the continued expansion of credit, the state must resort to either rationing or imposed (i.e. arbitrary) industrial expansion, both of which lead to still greater misallocations of resources.

Besides being impossible in practice, all price and wage control, or even "monitoring" is merely an attempt by the politicians to shift the blame for inflation on to consumers and workers, and away from the government's expansionist monetary policies.

Presidential pressure, "jawboning," "voluntary cooperation" and other coercive interventions are incapable of attenuating cost level instability caused by currency debasement. The inflationary spiral will only be arrested when the monetary authorities cease "creating" money out of thin air and a little paper. This will occur when the Federal Reserve is shorn of its monopoly privilege of regulating credit and the government reduces its budget to avoid "counterfeiting" money to finance its spending binges.

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be reduced output and loss of jobs. Higher costs can only be passed along in higher selling prices when consumers have more money to pay the higher prices."

In other words, while particular commodities may become more expensive, as with oil, an escalation of the **overall** price level can take place only when there is more money in circulation to pay for the increase. If the quantity of money were held constant, increases in some prices would be accompanied by decreases in others and the general level of prices would remain unchanged.

(Because of imperfect resource mobility, credit creation is used continually to stabilize production in markets where unemployment is caused by a reduction in consumer demand and prices are slow to readjust. This problem would be largely self-correcting if legal enforcement of all collusive arrangements from monopolistic labor practices to restrictions on freedom of entry were abolished. Without government assistance, and faced with greater competition, most firms would find it unprofitable to increase prices, and "defensive" monetary policy would soon become a Keynesian relic.)

3) The most frequent reason for printing more money is the existence of an unbalanced budget. This is due to federal expenditures for which the government is unwilling or unable to pay by raising corresponding tax revenues.

To finance deficits, the administration issues liabilities (IOU's) in the form of Treasury bills, marketable U.S. government securities and other negotiable instruments. Because this national debt must compete with privately issued securities, the supply of loanable funds is reduced whenever deficit spending occurs. Consequently, less money is available for private borrowers to finance home construction, business expansion, capital goods purchases and other investments, causing interest rates to soar whenever the Federal Reserve does not expand the volume of credit at a commensurate rate (which, by definition, IS inflation).

Although inflation creates no new wealth, it causes existing wealth to change hands since its primary function is income redistribution. Those privileged to spend the new dollars exercise greater purchasing power than before; those possessing the now-devalued old dollars exercise less. Inflation is the politicians' favorite means of confiscating private holdings because it is

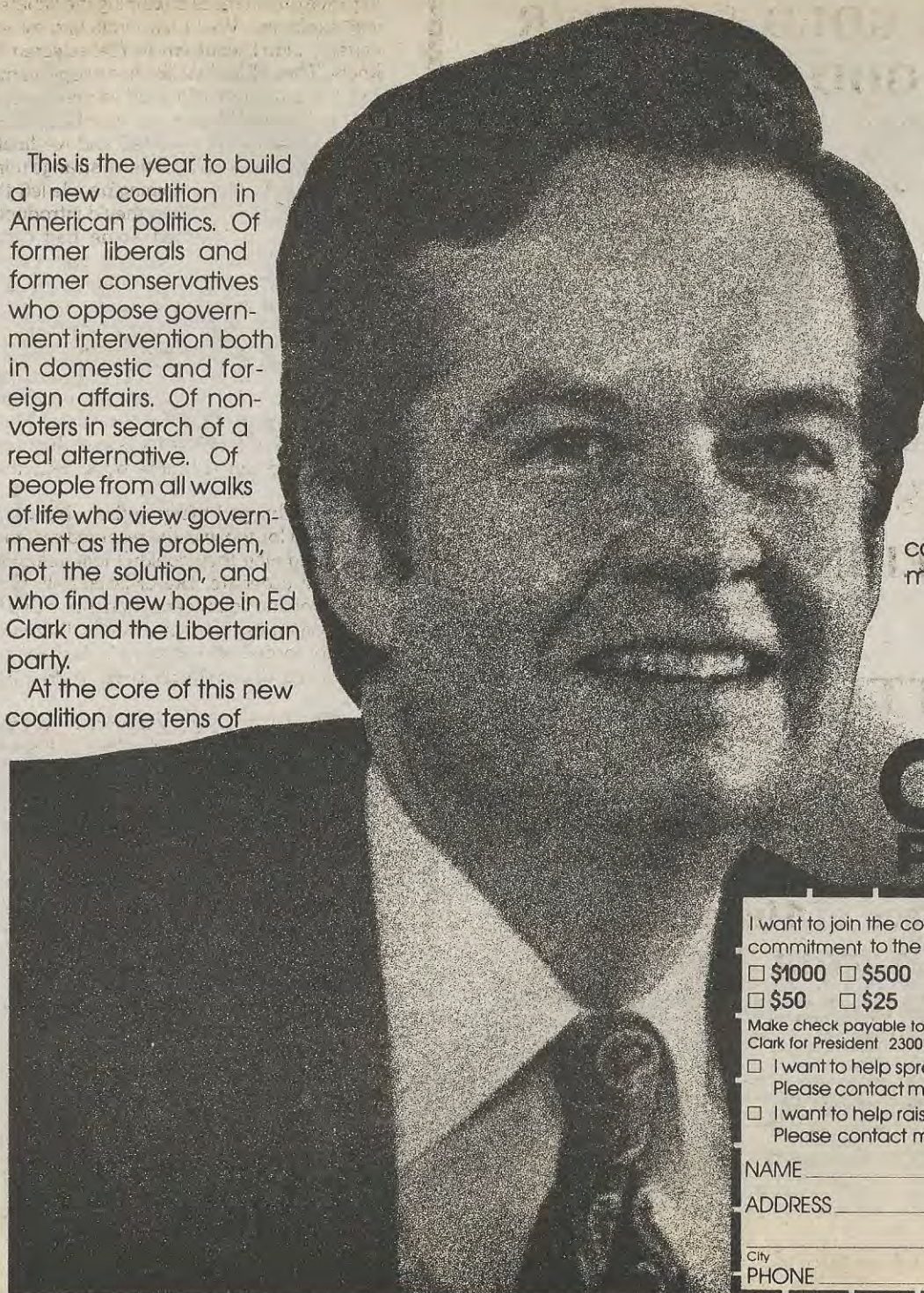
This is the year to build a new coalition in American politics. Of former liberals and former conservatives who oppose government intervention both in domestic and foreign affairs. Of non-voters in search of a real alternative. Of people from all walks of life who view government as the problem, not the solution, and who find new hope in Ed Clark and the Libertarian party.

At the core of this new coalition are tens of

thousands of Libertarians all over the country who are making an extraordinary commitment to the Ed Clark for President campaign in this election year. If you're a Libertarian, you can help this campaign make a dramatic breakthrough in our quest to create a free, prosperous, and peaceful society.

Join the core of the new coalition. Make *your* commitment.

This is the year.



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NATIONWIDE NEWSPAPER COVER

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1980

Libertarian Party Bids for Conservative and Liberal Votes

By E. J. DIONNE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO — Jeff Rignbach, who dresses casually and has decorated his waterfront offices at The Libertarian Review here with posters of the anarchist heroes Henry David Thoreau and Emiliano Zapata, says he discovered Libertarian activism when he "started to smoke dope and pay taxes."

Robert Poole, who wears conservative suits befitting his background as an engineer, came to Libertarianism after a stint as president of the chapter of Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative organization, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

What the two men share is what the Libertarian movement preaches: opposition to government and just about all its works, and the hope that a small group of activists and intellectuals will be able to dismantle a list of programs long enough to cause apoplexy to both conservatives and liberals.

The Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation would both disappear if the Libertarians had their way. And that's just a start.

Confidence in Formula

For Libertarians, bringing together former conservatives like Mr. Poole and counterculture sympathizers like Mr. Rignbach is a good part of what the 1980 elections are about. And while the Libertarians have no illusions about their chances for immediate success, they believe that they may have the right formula for surprising a lot of people, including the Republicans and the Democrats.

For one thing, Ed Clark, the Libertarian Party's Presidential candidate, expects to be on the ballot in every state in the Union — something that even John B. Anderson, whose independent candidacy is now drawing support from about one-fifth of the electorate in the polls, is unlikely to achieve.

Also, the Libertarians, who advocate hard money — many want to return to the gold standard — seem to be in a position

to spend a good many inflation-battered dollars. According to reports on file at the Federal Election Commission, the party and the Clark campaign have raised about \$800,000 since last year, and Edward H. Crane 3d, the campaign's chief strategist, expects the party to raise \$2 million to \$4 million by November.

National Network Ads

Mr. Crane said the Libertarians had already reserved time for six five-minute television commercials on the national networks this month and expected to run 60 such spots by the end of the campaign, in addition to commercials on local stations in states where party strategists believe Mr. Clark could do especially well.

The Libertarians were also bolstered by their performance in the 1978 elections, when Libertarian candidates drew 1.3 million votes in a variety of races. By way of measuring the size of the party's hard core of supporters, Tom Palmer, assistant communications director for the Clark campaign, said the Libertarian National Committee had 12,000 regular contributors, while state parties had 12,000 additional givers. In California, where the party began a major registration drive, there are some 90,000 registered Libertarians, Mr. Palmer said.

At the root of the Libertarian's Party's strategy and philosophy is the contention that both liberals and conservatives lack consistency in their attitude toward the state. Unlike most liberals, Libertarians want government to get out of the private economy and favor large cuts in government spending. Unlike most conservatives, Libertarians want to cut the military budget, reduce American commitments abroad and repeal laws regulating personal morality.

Thus, the Clark campaign will focus largely on two issues: substantial tax cuts and opposition to what Mr. Crane called an "interventionist, militaristic" foreign policy. Mr. Clark, who polled nearly 400,000 votes as an independent candidate for Governor of California in

1978, sums it all up by calling himself "a low tax liberal."

Critical to the recent upsurge of Libertarian activity has been the family fortune of Charles and David Koch, who pronounce their name "coke" and are not related to New York City's Mayor. The family's company, Koch Industries, a diversified company with large holdings in oil, is one of the nation's largest privately held concerns.

Koch money has helped finance the party, The Libertarian Review, Students for a Libertarian Society and a number of nonprofit Libertarian-oriented research organizations, including the San Francisco-based Cato Institute. A Libertarian activist familiar with these activities estimated Mr. Koch's contributions to these causes in the last three years at \$4 million to \$5 million.

Sources of Finances

David Koch was selected as Mr. Clark's running mate at least in part to circumvent Federal campaign finance laws. These laws limit to \$1,000 the

amount that any individual can donate to a campaign but permit candidates to spend as much as they want in behalf of their own candidacies. Thus, as the Libertarian Vice-Presidential candidate, Mr. Koch expects to contribute about \$500,000 to his own and Mr. Clark's cause.

Many of the Koch-financed efforts have been designed to increase the Libertarians' attractiveness to liberals and the left and to dispel the reputation that Libertarians have as eccentrics. This reputation has been fostered by the advocacy by some Libertarians of arcane theories about gold and money and by the involvement of other Libertarians in plans to start island republics of their own, something a group of people calling themselves Libertarians tried to do recently in the New Hebrides.

To counter this notion, the nonprofit Cato Institute publishes a glossy magazine called *Inquiry*, which often includes the writings of liberals and leftists, as well as research papers aimed at winning academic respectability for Libertarian ideas.

Libertarian Urges Tax Cut of Billion Ed Clark, Party's Presidential Candidate, Kicks Off Campaign

By RICHARD O'REILLY
Times Staff Writer

Libertarian Party presidential candidate Ed Clark called for a federal tax cut of "tens of billions of dollars" accompanied by corresponding spending cuts Friday night.

Buoyed by what he perceived as increasing voter disenchantment with the presidential campaign, Clark kicked off his national campaign at a party given him by his Los Angeles supporters.

Clark, who is on unpaid leave from his job as an attorney for Atlantic Richfield Co., goes to Salt Lake City today, beginning what he expects to be a seven-day-per-week tour through most of the 50 states. He already is on the ballot in 33 states and said he plans to get on the ballot in the rest.

Charging that Republican Ronald Reagan's proposal for a 10% cut in individual income taxes isn't nearly enough, Clark said the nation needs a massive tax cut balanced by massive spending cuts, including severe reduction in military spending to stop inflation and generate economic growth.

He said the United States should stop subsidizing "our

rich allies" such as Japan and Western Europe which can easily afford to pay for their own defense.

Clark said he welcomes the independent can Republican John B. Anderson because it is the voters there are alternatives to Democrats and cans and because he believes Anderson will falter Clark to reap the benefits.

"The type of people who supported him (Anderson) the beginning are beginning to lose interest because not presenting any alternative ideas, only an a personality," Clark said.

While Clark became a candidate only with the establishing the Libertarian Party as a national ty, the apparent disaffection of voters for the ma dates has encouraged him to think he actually the Presidency.

"I think I'm better prepared psychologically lectually than the other leading contenders," Clark

Los Angeles

Libertarian candidate asks a 'tax free' zone

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark proposed Monday that the riot-ridden area of Miami be made an "urban enterprise zone" where all taxes and economic regulations would be suspended to stimulate development.

"The recent outburst of violence in Miami is a warning of the desperate conditions of America's inner cities," Clark said in remarks prepared for a Miami

news conference. A copy of the statement was made available in Washington.

Touching on a favorite theme of the Libertarian ideology, Clark said government policies have "by design or accident, destroyed jobs, closed off economic opportunity and kept the poor out of the economic mainstream."

"For year Republicans and Democrats have practiced a politics of exclusion," Clark said. "The Libertarian Party offers a politics of hope and opportunity for

minorities."

Clark's suggested proposals to "open up the system," including education tax credit for parents who send their children to private schools, an end to licensing restrictions for such jobs as taxicab driver, and repeal of the minimum wage.

"The federal minimum wage law has destroyed hundreds of thousands of jobs, especially for teenagers and minorities," Clark said. "This cruel law must be repealed immediately. This single step

would create hundreds of thousands of new jobs."

Clark called his proposal to make Miami the first "urban enterprise zone" a "simple, radical and practical program."

"New business will be formed in the absence of controls and regulations," he said, "and thousands of jobs will be created. Miami's economy will be the envy of every other city and a model for expanding open economic systems throughout the United States."

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

Libertarians Aim to Prove Ed Clark, Not Anderson, Is Really No. 3

By MAURICE CARROLL

Tonight at 10:55, a television commercial will show the familiar faces of President Carter, Ronald Reagan and John B. Anderson. All are candidates for the

list in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Moreover, he said, he will be joined by 550 to 600 Libertarian candidates for lower-level office.

So, he said, he has "a very strong case"

built on the assumption that no one else would defend themselves. One reason the inexpensive Japanese automobiles can compete with American models, he said, is that Ford and General Motors are paying taxes to help defend Japan.

Libertarian Clark Officially Running

Washington

Ed Clark officially launched

from New York City, was selected as the vice presidential candidate.

San Francisco Chronicle
Wed., July 10, 1980

cial will show the familiar faces of President Carter, Ronald Reagan and John B. Anderson. All are frowning.

Then, smiling, the unfamiliar face of Ed Clark will fill the screen, and he will explain why he is the Libertarian Party's candidate for President.

Mr. Clark showed the commercial yesterday in New York, said it would be the start of a package of 60 network advertisements and depicted himself — not Mr. Anderson — as the third candidate in the national race.

Mr. Anderson's independent campaign "has begun to stagnate," said Mr. Clark.

Then he would run ahead of Mr. Anderson? Mr. Clark was asked.

Mr. Clark frowned in brief calculation. "Oh, I certainly think so," he replied.

typewritten slogans and his own face, stressing the two main points of his platform — a multibillion-dollar cut in Federal taxes and spending and a "noninterventionist foreign policy."

Mr. Clark, a 50-year-old Los Angeles lawyer running on the ticket of a party that has little public recognition — and a somewhat eccentric public image — made a soft-voiced plea in a news conference in the New York Hilton to be taken more seriously than Mr. Anderson, the Republican from Illinois whose independent candidacy is attracting much attention.

While Mr. Anderson has already missed the filing dates to get on the ballot in five states, said Mr. Clark, the Libertarians has missed none and expects to be

550 to 600 Libertarian candidates for lower-level office.

So, he said, he has "a very strong case" for taking part in the debates between President Carter and Ronald Reagan, assuming they win the major party nominations, if Mr. Anderson is included.

More Than 'Minor Tinkering'

The three other candidates, he said, all proposed "minor tinkering" with the problems that afflict the nation.

Not Mr. Clark. His message was undeniably different.

Soon, he said, he will lay out a program for "tens of billions" in tax and spending cuts. He described draft registration as "the biggest civil liberties issue of 1980." He said that the United States should scrap an "interventionist" foreign policy

compete with American jobs, he said, is that Ford and General Motors are paying taxes to help defend Japan.

Mr. Clark listed — then dismissed — what he described as the succession of "alternative" candidates who had won public attention in a campaign in which people are hungry for change.

Who might remain?

The lights dimmed and young men wearing white-on-green "Clark" lapel buttons activated a cassette. Soon a television screen showed the Libertarian candidate as the personification of "a new consensus growing in America."

A toll-free telephone number was listed for potential contributors. Mr. Clark said that he had already raised \$1 million or so and expected to conduct a \$4 million campaign.

Washington

Ed Clark officially launched his Libertarian Party candidacy for the White House yesterday, saying he'd like to see taxes cut, marijuana legalized and the Energy Department, CIA and FBI abolished.

Clark, an oil company lawyer, said he will travel from California to Maine between now and November. He said he expects to spend \$3.5 million in his campaign for the presidency.

Clark said he believes his campaign will form the basis of "a new coalition" of individuals who want to see less government involved in their lives.

Clark, a onetime liberal Republican from Los Angeles, won the Libertarian nomination at the party's convention last September. David Koch, a chemical engineer

from New York City, was selected as the vice presidential candidate.

The 8-year-old Libertarian Party hopes to make its biggest showing this year after its candidate in 1976 got only about 175,000 votes nationwide. During the 1978 off-year elections the party's candidates on the local level and for congressional seats polled 1.5 million votes.

Clark, 50, said he already has qualified for the ballot in 33 states and expects to be on the ballot in all 50 states by November.

Central to a Clark presidency would be reduced taxes, less government and an isolationist foreign policy.

America's foreign policy "should be reoriented to a non-interventionist approach," he told reporters. He added that he would



ED CLARK
Presidential candidate

seek U.S. withdrawal from overseas bases, get their own military out of Vietnam, stop development of nuclear weapons. Even if Western Europe is invaded by the Soviet Union, the United States should retaliate.

WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1980

Libertarian candidate: Draft registration step toward war

By Chuck Martin
Of The State Journal

This month's renewal of draft registration is a step toward war in the Middle East, the Libertarian Party presidential candidate said Friday in Madison.

Ed Clark told reporters at the Concourse Hotel, 1 W. Dayton St., that he does not believe President Carter's promise that registration is only a precaution in case of emergency. The government is gathering young men's names to prepare to draft them into military service, he said.

"They are not going to have all those computer sheets just to put in some storage room," he said. "They are getting ready to fight a war over oil in the Middle East."

An impending draft is one of the most important issues of the 1980 presidential campaign, he said, and a draft would be dangerous and unwise military policy.

"What the military needs is skilled technicians. But a draft would bring in unskilled people. So it just doesn't make sense."

The threat of war exists, he said, because the U.S. government is mishandling foreign and domestic policy. Economic setbacks at home and declining respect abroad have been caused by policies promoted by Republicans and Democrats, he said. The Libertarian Party, he said, offers a program that will revive America.

4-plank platform

Clark said he stands on a four-plank political platform: lower taxes, balance the federal budget, promote economic development and stay out of

the affairs of other nations. The cement of the platform, he said, is a reduction of the role of government in society.

"Government should exist to defend our rights. We need police to protect our rights. We need courts to decide disputes. We need a national defense. We should reduce government to those areas."

The threat of war in the Middle East could be eased if government's role in the energy industry is ended, he said. If elected, he said, he would disband the Department of Energy.

The department has contributed to American dependence on Mideast oil by holding the price of U.S.-produced oil at a low level, he said. If oil prices were allowed to rise, consumption would decrease. In addition, U.S. oil companies would have greater incentive to produce more oil in America and to develop other energy sources.

Consequently, the tension over the production of Middle East oil would be relieved, he said.

Government problems

Many other national problems have been created because government has tried to do more than it is capable of doing, he said. Inflation has been caused by government's failure to balance its budget. Government programs now cost more than the government takes in, so officials must print money to pay federal bills.

By expanding the money supply, he said, the government makes the money worth less and prices and wages rise to try to compensate.

Costly government programs also have contributed to industrial problems, Clark said. Because taxes have been increased to pay for programs,

money for private investment has decreased. Consequently, industries have deteriorated.

Reducing the tax burden on individuals and corporations is important to the nation's economic vitality, he said.

"The way new business is created is by people who have worked hard and made money to invest. You can't encourage that by taxing people to death."

Cut defense spending

Taxes can be reduced by cutting defense spending, he said. The U.S. should stop paying for the defense of Western Europe and Japan.

"The defense of Japan is being paid for not by taxes paid by Toyota and Datsun but by taxes from Ford and GM."

"That was fine in the late '40s and early '50s, when the United States was the most powerful country in the world. But Europe and Japan are now as rich as we are. They should pay for their own defense."

Government spending for the creation of public jobs should also be stopped, he said.

"You never create as many jobs with government spending as you do with private spending."

The most important difference between his party and the Republican and Democratic parties, he said, is that Libertarians believe many jobs now performed by government should be left to individual free enterprise.

"Once you understand our (Libertarian) philosophy you can pretty well predict where we stand on issues."

On farm policy: Clark would reduce the inheritance tax that, he said, prevents families from passing

farms from one generation to the next. He also would end payments to farmers who leave acreage fallow and would end milk price supports.

"Sure, that leaves the farmer exposed to the workings of the marketplace. But that's when he should be saving for a rainy day or joining a cooperative to ease the impact of price decreases. It's not the proper role of government to do that."

On the automobile industry: Clark opposes the United Auto Workers demand that foreign car imports be curtailed. Such restrictions encourage inefficiency in American industry, he said. He opposes the \$1.5 billion guaranteed government loan to Chrysler Corp.

On women's rights: Clark supports the Equal Rights Amendment. He supports a woman's right to have an abortion, but opposes the use of tax money to pay for abortions.

On Iran: American intervention in Iran since World War II is an example of the unwise foreign policy practiced by Republicans and Democrats, he said. He would rule out the use of force to free the hostages and try to gain their release by negotiation.

If the Iranians demand an apology from the U.S. for past injustices, the president should apologize on behalf of himself and past presidents to the Iranian people. The American people are not to blame because they were deceived by their government, he said.

On Afghanistan: The Soviet Union has probably met its "Vietnam" in Afghanistan, he said.

Libertarian Clark dis that Reagan favors a

By William Ringle

Washington bureau

When Ed Clark was 19 he was moved to tears by a French military cemetery. When he was 41 he was moved to fury by the sight of President Richard M. Nixon imposing wage and price controls.

Those two incongruous events go a long way to explain why Clark, now 50, is the presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party, the nation's third largest political party.

The cemetery contained the remains of more than 40,000 French soldiers who died in a single World War I battle to capture three miles of ground.

A few days after they'd died, the Germans recaptured the territory anyway. The cemetery convinced Clark, who was visiting France on a youth program, that the worst activity of government is war: "What other force possibly could get all these people here to kill each other?"

Although such thoughts were scarcely compatible with the hawkishness that grew in the Republican Party during Clark's young manhood, he supported the GOP because he believed almost passionately in a free market economy (his profession, lawyer defending clients against antitrust actions, jibed with that philosophy).

So on Aug. 15, 1971, "the turning point of my life," he felt thoroughly betrayed as, in a hotel room in Dallas, he watched Richard Nixon announcing on television that he was imposing wage

and price controls.

Although he was infuriated ("and I'm not the kind that usually gets mad") because Nixon had embraced a heresy, Clark was further enraged because Nixon claimed he was doing it to control inflation. That inflation had been created when Nixon himself added to the money supply and removed gold as the underpinning for U.S. currency, Clark was convinced.

Several years later when he happened on a Columbia University conference of Libertarian thinkers — Editor Ralph Raico, and economists Murray Rothbard and Walter Grinder — he realized that "these are my beliefs: free market and non-interventionist foreign policy. When I finished that conference I knew I was a Libertarian."

Libertarianism, the philosophy that says, in essence, the less government the better, attracts adherents from both poles of the U.S. political spectrum. Many, like Clark, come to it from the far-right reaches of the Republican Party because they oppose government meddling in business, or running charity (welfare).

Others are drawn from the left because they oppose government poking into what they believe are essentially personal matters, no business of society's — marijuana smoking, abortion, prostitution.

In 1972, the Libertarian presidential candidate was on the ballot in two states and got 5,000 votes. In 1976 it was 31 states and 200,000 votes. In 1978 with 200 candidates running in congressional,

AGE OF THE CLARK CAMPAIGN

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1980

Tuesday, July 1, 1980

THE WASHINGTON POST

Libertarians' Clark Says He's the 'Real Alternative'

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Staff Writer

You've heard of Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, John Anderson and a host of other people who want to be president.

Now meet Edward W. Clark, who is running for president on the Libertarian Party ticket as the only "real alternative in 1980."

Clark, 50, is a smooth-talking corporate lawyer from Los Angeles with degrees in international relations and law from Dartmouth and Harvard. He wants to abolish the Education and Energy departments do away with much of the Agriculture Department, drastically cut taxes, realign the Social Security system and get rid of almost all U.S. commitments abroad.

It's a message Clark thinks will sell, and he's going to get a chance to prove if he can build a "coalition of people who want to lower taxes and create a noninterventionist foreign policy" this fall.

Clark won the 8-year-old Libertarian Party's presidential nomination last September, beating out two other candidates. But he didn't start campaigning full time until last Saturday because he felt his candidacy would be overshadowed by the race for the Republican and Democratic Party nominations.

Today he will officially launch his candidacy in a news conference at the National Press Club. "We will be much more visible and upfront from this time on," he said yesterday at a luncheon meeting with editors and reporters at The Washington Post.

Clark plans an unusually vigorous campaign for a minor party candidate. He already is on the ballots of 33 states far more than John Anderson's highly publicized campaign—and says "I'm confident we'll be on the ballots of all 50 states and the District of Columbia" by November.

He says he will campaign from now until November, making from five to seven stops a day. He has filmed a

five-minute television commercial which he plans to show 60 times on network television beginning July 8. His campaign has raised \$700,000 from "within the Libertarian movement" toward a goal of \$3.5 million. "If we should show up in the national polls that amount could go up much higher," he says.

Clark sees the presidential race up to this point as a "search for alternatives" and predicts he will pick up several million votes in November as voters are turned off by Reagan, Carter and Anderson.

Anderson, he says, has lent legitimacy to third-party efforts. "He has opened up peoples' minds out there that third-party efforts are possible, and he's done that at a stage in the campaign before we could ever have hoped to."

But Clark thinks Anderson, on only five state ballots, will fade quickly, because he is running "a personality campaign" instead of one directed at issues. "He is truly an establishment candidate, a Jimmy Carter moderate-liberal in the center of the spectrum," he adds. "I think the public is still looking for an alternative."

In 1976, the Libertarian Party was just another obscure fringe group, an odd collection of former Goldwaterites, black-shirted radical anarchists and aging veterans of Sen. Eugene McCarthy's "Children's Crusade."

Searching for recognition alongside such political lightweights as the Socialists Workers Party, the Prohibitionists and the American Party, the Libertarian presidential candidate collected just 175,000 votes nationwide.

During the 1978 off-year elections, however, party candidates for offices on the local level to the U.S. Senate polled 1.5 million votes. Clark, the party's nominee for governor of California, got 400,000 votes, or 5 percent of the ballots cast, and the party elected one state legislator in Alaska.

You're afraid of Ronald Reagan and you don't like Jimmy Carter but if you vote for John Anderson, you think you may elect Ronald Reagan after all. You're looking for an alternative.

If so, meet Ed Clark, the articulate young Presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party. Mr. Clark is an alternative if there ever was one — although he and his party are not right-wingers, as you may have heard, and they certainly aren't left-wingers.

They're Libertarians, and that takes some describing — as would any political party that favors the abolition of the Federal Reserve Board, Social Security and the C.I.A. and the F.B.I., not to mention the Department of Energy and "racist" minimum-wage laws that prevent the hiring of unskilled young blacks.

But Mr. Clark and his colleagues aren't eccentrics. They are serious political thinkers who "challenge the cult of the omnipotent state and defend the rights of the individual" — a stance long and honorably grounded in American history but disastrously abandoned, Libertarians say, by both major parties.

The liberty of the individual is their dominant value and their distinction is that they rigorously follow this principle where it leads — to opposition, for example, to the draft, but to support of a woman's right to abortion; to free trade and a classically free market, including "eventual" repeal of the income tax, but also to abolition of drug, sex and gambling laws.

In foreign policy, Libertarians

would return to "the principle of non-intervention." Mr. Clark says he would "bring American troops home and let our wealthy allies pay for their own defense" — thus, he thinks, enabling Detroit to compete again with the Japanese and the Germans. "Reduced international tensions" and "reduced U.S. intervention" also would permit vast reductions in military expenditures, Mr. Clark argues — a key move in his plan to offer "the biggest tax cut in American history."

He is scornful of Mr. Reagan's promise to cut taxes without cutting spending or losing revenues. Inflation, he insists, is caused by deficit spending and the expansion of the money supply to cover it. An expanding economy, he and his party hold, would do more for the poor and the minority groups than any government program.

This kind of appeal, Libertarians say, has made theirs the fastest-growing party in the nation. In 1972, they got their first Presidential candidate, John Hospers, on the ballot in Washington and Colorado; he polled 5,000 popular votes and that of one wildcat

IN THE NATION

Thriving on Purity

By Tom Wicker

Virginia elector named Roger McBride. In 1976, Mr. McBride was the Libertarian nominee, with his name on the ballot in 32 states — more than the better-known independent, Eugene McCarthy, could claim. But Mr. McBride polled only 174,000 votes.

In 1978, over 200 Libertarians ran for office in 32 states, drawing a total of 1.3 million votes; one was elected to the Alaska State Legislature. Ed Clark — running for Governor of California against Jerry Brown and Evelle Younger — got 377,960 votes, 5.5 percent of the total, and more than twice Roger McBride's national total in 1976.

Last year, 2,000 Libertarians from every state but Wyoming and North Dakota gathered in Los Angeles and nominated Mr. Clark, 49, a Dartmouth and Harvard Law graduate, for President. David Koch, 39, an M.I.T.-trained engineer and businessman from New York City, is his running mate. They confidently expect to be on the ballot in 50 states and the District of Columbia — more, probably, than John Anderson.

A series of 60 five-minute commercials for the Clark-Koch ticket began

this week on the national networks; a \$4-million campaign touching most states is planned. Libertarian candidates are running for the U.S. Senate in 16 states, and the party is sure of four gubernatorial candidates so far. Mr. Clark thinks he'll get at least 10 percent of the vote in California — which, assuming a Reagan-Carter-Anderson campaign there, could significantly affect the outcome.

Mr. Clark even suggested at a Manhattan news conference this week that he might run ahead of Mr. Anderson nationally. More cautiously, he and other Libertarian leaders say they plan to keep increasing their share of the vote this year and in the 80's until by 1982 they will either be "the leading party" or co-equal with the present majors.

The territory does seem wide open. The numbers of independents and non-voters have been increasing rapidly, and both are Libertarian targets; so are the majority of Americans aged 18 to 35 who have never even registered. So too are voters not among the declining number — from 37 percent in 1964 to 23 percent in 1978 — who still claim to identify strongly with the Republicans or the Democrats.

Libertarian principles sometimes seem quixotic — abolition, for example, of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as part of a free banking system. How much appeal such political purity may have is a question; but on the evidence of their rate of growth so far, the Libertarians believe they've only begun to thrive.

20 Part I—Wed., July 2, 1980

Los Angeles Times *

EXPLAINS CAMPAIGN, PHILOSOPHY

Libertarian Party Candidate Says U.S. Needs Alternative

From a Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Libertarian Ed Clark explained his presidential campaign to two groups of normally skeptical Washington observers Tuesday and seemed to impress them that he is serious about his candidacy.

At a breakfast with reporters and at a news conference, Clark expounded on his political ideas and his adherence to Libertarian Party philosophy. He called it the formal kickoff of his national campaign.

Clark pointed out that he already has qualified for 33 state ballots and is expected to be on all 50 plus the District of Colum-

bia from all treaty arrangements such as NATO.

Clark does not insist that he believes he can actually be elected President, a claim that many minor or splinter party candidates make. His hope is to get about 5% of the vote nationwide and establish the Libertarian Party as an accepted part of the national political scene.

As president, Clark said he would abolish a large number of governmental regulatory agencies and cut taxes drastically. He said countries like Japan and West Germany

Anderson is no different, Clark says

The Associated Press

Libertarian Party presidential candidate Edward Clark called John Anderson "pretty much an establishment candidate" Friday, but conceded that Anderson's independent campaign for the presidency could help Clark in his race.

In part because of the Illinois Republican's decision to pursue the presidency independently, "people are seeing this as the year of alternatives," Clark said.

Besides, he added, Anderson's name will appear on the ballot in fewer states than Clark's name will

Clark, who received 400,000 votes in his race for governor of California in 1978, said that if he were elected president he would save \$12 billion by eliminating the U.S. Department of Energy, which he claimed encouraged the use of energy and was "leading us to war in the Middle East."

Clark said he also supports deregulating the oil industry and opposes President Carter's program to reinstate registration for the military draft.

"He (Carter) says it's only registra-

Clark formally begins Libertarian campaign

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Times

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Clark formally begins Libertarian campaign

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark, calling for fundamental changes in the nation's policies, Tuesday formally began his presidential campaign.

Clark, a 49-year-old Los Angeles lawyer, told a news conference he expects to be on the ballot in all 50 states and the District of Columbia and called for his inclusion in any presidential debates.

"The Libertarian Party is the only national alternative to the Democrats and Republicans," Clark said.

"I am running for president because there are issues that must be discussed and no other candidate is addressing them," he said.

"I want to propose fundamental changes in our current public policies and I'm confident that there is substantial support for such changes," he said.

Clark said his campaign would stress two basic issues: large tax cuts and a reduction in U.S. "intervention" around the world.

But, he said, the tax cut proposed by Ronald Reagan and any suggested by President Carter were "frauds" and "election year gimmicks designed to pull

the wool over the voter's eyes.

Pledging to stop inflation, Clark said, "As president, I will stop the expansion of the money supply and establish a sound backing for U.S. currency."

Clark also said there was a "new cold war being promoted by both Democrats and Republicans."

"Military spending is being increased, President Carter is threatening confrontation around the world, and Mr. Reagan is demanding even more spending and more confrontation," Clark said.

"The greatest threat to the security of the United States is nuclear war," Clark said, "and that is exactly what our current policies may lead to."

"I propose a program of reduced international tensions and reduced U.S. intervention abroad," he said.

Clark called for bringing home U.S. troops stationed abroad, reduction of the military bases abroad and repeal of draft registration.

"I think a U.S. policy of peace, reduced military spending, free trade and non-intervention will go a long way toward reducing international tensions and leading us all toward a safer, more peaceful world," Clark said.

the national political scene. As president, Clark said he would abolish a large number of governmental regulatory agencies and cut taxes drastically. He said countries like Japan and West Germany should be able to defend themselves and not rely on U.S. help. The more America intervenes in disputes abroad, the greater the risk of nuclear war, he said.

American forces should concentrate strictly on defense of the North American continent with the nuclear missiles deterrent, he said. Asked if this policy should apply to Israel, Clark said yes.

He was asked at the breakfast if he would intervene if Libya, for example, acquired the neutron bomb and decided to eliminate the Israeli "problem" by destroying the country.

"No," Clark replied. Clark said his campaign has raised about \$1 million. He said he hopes to get \$3 million to \$4 million from his party's membership and possibly more from outside sources as his campaign draws more attention. He will start a national television advertising campaign on July 8.

Clark said the two-party political system is destroying the country by just tinkering with government and not bringing about fundamental change.

"We need a new institutional alternative in America, a political party that will raise the issues ignored by the establishment parties, a party that will present a consistent, principled political alternative," Clark said in a statement read at the National Press Club.

"That party now exists," he said. "The Libertarian Party is organized in every state of the union. It is prepared to present the strongest institutional challenge the established parties have faced in over half a century."

At the breakfast, Clark said the Libertarian Party philosophy is based on these major concepts: a free market economy with a minimum of governmental interference, social liberalism and liberal foreign policies that call for a gradual withdrawal

the national political scene.

Clark said he would abolish a large number of governmental regulatory agencies and cut taxes drastically. He said countries like Japan and West Germany should be able to defend themselves and not rely on U.S. help. The more America intervenes in disputes abroad, the greater the risk of nuclear war, he said.

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state and local elections, the party piled up 1.3 million votes (a state legislator and some city council candidates were elected). This year it will be on the ballot in all 50 states and fielding 600 candidates, Clark says.

Meeting with reporters Tuesday in Washington, he pooh-poohed a suggestion that former California Gov. Ronald Reagan might be a free-market man.

During Reagan's eight years as California's governor, total taxes rose 120 percent, from \$4.6 billion to \$10.2 billion, said Clark, who lives in Los Angeles.

Reagan upped the top rate of the personal income tax from 7 percent to 11 percent, hitting the middle-income taxpayer, and narrowed the brackets so that inflation moved taxpayers into higher brackets more swiftly. He raised the business tax rate from 5 1/2 to 9 percent; the sales tax rate from 4 to 6 percent; and the estate tax from 10.2 to 20 percent. In his first year alone the tax take rose by \$1 billion, although Clark concedes some of that was refunded.

"He didn't even support trucking deregulation," Clark said. "He's much more a supporter of big business than of a free market. His economic program has nothing to do with a free market." He cites Reagan's call for simultaneously increasing military spending and cutting taxes which he says can only lead to a big deficit, antithetical to a free market.

Nonetheless, Clark says he himself will lure more liberal than free-market votes. He recalls Marin County, which,

when he ran for governor, gave him his highest percentage of the vote (9 percent).

As for foreign policy, Clark believes that the Soviet system is a "very evil and lousy one," but that "we're not the only people in the world to see that," as we thought we were back in the 1950s.

Therefore, the U. S. should reduce its troop and weapons commitments and other nations — including South Korea, Japan, Germany and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries — should take over their own defenses. "We can't subsidize the rest of the world's defense."

With East Europe and China now anti-Soviet, he believes that either Germany or Japan with proper armament could beat the Russians. The Soviets, with their troubles in Afghanistan (which he believes have turned the Third World against Russia) and in China could not deploy the troops for a massive invasion of Germany. He even believes that South Korea could smash North Korea.

He would even apply a similar policy to Israel, something no other candidate would dare hint at. For the next five or 10 years, he says, that nation is completely capable of trouncing any country around it, so it will have that long to work out its troubles with the Palestinian Arabs. "In the long run it cannot depend on another country."

"We should terminate our alliances and the only places we should go to war to defend are the United States, Mexico and Canada," he said.

Libertarian says U.S. allies should fund own defense

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Ed Clark, presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party, says massive cuts in military spending are needed to revive the economy and America's prosperous allies should be made to pay for their own defense.

Clark Wednesday said the nation's military spending policy is rooted in the early 1950s when "the United States was the only strong industrial nation."

Speaking at the Stock Exchange Club, the Los Angeles attorney said Japan and other industrial nations in Western Europe are capable of defending themselves.

In order to revive the economy, he said, there must be both tax and spending cuts. He said that such a program must require "our rich allies undertake the expense of their own defense."

He said subsidies to Western European countries are in the range of \$65 billion a year.

Clark said his comments were part of a future Libertarian proposal for a radical cut in federal income taxes.

Libertarian is party of future, presidential hopeful promises

By JOE DIRCK

Ed Clark, Libertarian Party presidential candidate, brought his fledgling campaign to Columbus Friday, calling for radical tax cuts, a balanced federal budget and greatly reduced federal spending.

If elected president, Clark said he would immediately abolish criminal penalties for federal tax violations, aiming toward the eventual abolishment of the Internal Revenue Service.

He also would gradually phase out Social Security and disband the federal departments of energy and education.

Clark spoke to supporters at a fundraiser and will be in Cincinnati this weekend to appear at the Libertarian state convention.

Clark, a corporate attorney from California, said his name is on the ballots in 32 states, including Ohio, and he expects to be on all 50 state ballots by November.

He claimed his is a more legitimate third-party candidacy than that of John Anderson, who he described as a mainstream politician offering voters nothing more than "an alternative in personality."

If forced to choose among Anderson, President Carter and Ronald Reagan, Clark said, "I would not vote."

The Libertarian Party is the "individual rights" party, he said, adding that the American Revolution — with its tax protests and demands for free speech, free trade and civil liberties — was a libertarian revolution.

Clark called for massive cuts in military spending and an end to the United States' "interventionist foreign policy."

He believes a woman "has the right to have an abortion if she wishes to do that," but he opposes government-funded abortions.

The "minimum goal" of his campaign is to "establish the Libertarian Party as a major party." His maximum goal is to win the election, an outcome he does not believe is impossible.

During the 1980s, he predicted, the party will grow to an equal status with the Democrats and Republicans. By the end of the decade, he expects it to be the dominant party in U.S. politics.

Nationwide, he said, the party will field more than 500 candidates for federal, state and local office this year. The party is strongest in Alaska, California, New Hampshire, Iowa and Arizona.

"As for Ohio, I've not yet formed a firm opinion," he said.

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Columbus Citizen-Journal

★ ★

Sat., June 21, 1980



Ed Clark

Colorado Libertarian Party 1980 Platform

INTRODUCTION

The Libertarian Party, the Party of Principle and the nation's third largest political party, believes that individuals have the right to control their own lives. We believe that individuals should be allowed to live their lives as they choose, so long as they do not interfere by force or fraud with the equal right of others to do the same. We uphold the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Our government was instituted to protect these rights, not to violate or regulate them. The continuing growth of government, with increasing taxation, regulation, and interference in private affairs, is the greatest threat to liberty and peace in our time. In order to restore our lost liberties and the vitality of voluntary and unrestricted enterprise and cooperation we call for:

- drastic reductions in the size and power of government at all levels,
- massive deregulation of the economy, toward a **true** free market system,
- increasing reductions of taxation at all levels, toward an end to taxation, and
- increasing emphasis on individual and property rights.

Because some of our proposals involve an expansion of the private sector into functions now performed by the government, we recognize that some proposals can not be implemented abruptly without causing unnecessary social and economic disruption. However, we believe the process of change should begin immediately. Toward that end, the Libertarian Party of Colorado hereby adopts the following positions on issues of concern to the people of Colorado.

TAXES

We believe that there should be no more government than that which people will finance voluntarily. All taxation is a flagrant violation of the fundamental right of individuals to keep the fruits of their labor. We therefore oppose all forcible collection of money or goods by government.

As a necessary interim measure, we support proposals to impose strict limits on taxation. We further seek to enact mandatory tax reductions and to end requirements that employers and business operators act as tax collectors.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

We advocate strict budget limitations and reductions for all levels of government.

Public funds should not be used to support or oppose any particular party, candidate, or issue.

An economy unfettered and undrained by government will provide ample opportunity for all. Subsidies to special interests forcibly take resources from those who have earned them to reward those favored by government. Therefore, we advocate ending all types of government subsidies.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES & PUBLIC SERVICES

We believe that the marketplace provides the best measure of demand for services. Therefore, we oppose tax financing of so-called public services such as water and sewer services, transportation, fire protection, trash collection, and health care facilities. As an interim measure, a system of user fees should be established to more rationally relate the use of services to their costs.

We support the Colorado Sunset Law and urge that it be more effectively utilized. We advocate repeal of all laws creating and protecting government-sanctioned monopolies, and demand an end to all licensing requirements and regulatory activities, because they interfere with the individual's right to enter into voluntary contractual arrangements.

INDIVIDUALITY ACCOUNTABILITY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Individuals in government should be held personally responsible for their activities that violate the rights of citizens.

ACCESS TO THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

So that citizens may express dissatisfaction with the political system, "None of the Above" should appear on the ballot.

As interim measures, we support tax credits for private school tuition, with no restrictions placed on the manner of their use, and repeal of taxes levied against private schools. We support elimination within the State education system of forced busing, forcible administration of drugs, corporal punishment, and compulsory education laws.

ENERGY

A free market in energy will encourage a rational use of resources, conservation through the pricing system, and private development of alternative energy sources. Therefore, we favor decontrol of prices, deregulation of allocation and production, and elimination of public utility monopolies, and termination of government regulation, taxation, and subsidy.

MASS TRANSIT

Governmental attempts to provide mass transit are costly and grossly inefficient. A free market in transportation will provide options allowing better, more responsive service at reasonable rates. Therefore, we favor unregulated competitive transportation alternatives. Specifically, we recommend transfer to the private sector of all equipment held by the Regional Transportation District.

ENVIRONMENT

The present system of regulation fails to prevent the deterioration of our environment, wastes tax dollars, and arbitrarily limits individual rights. We believe that air, water, wildlife, and other natural resources should be defined in the context of individual property rights. Polluters should be fully responsible for damage caused by their actions. This would create incentives for development of less-polluting, and therefore less costly, technologies.

PUBLIC LANDS AND LAND USE

Land use planning is properly the responsibility and right of the owners of the land. They alone are capable of exercising the adaptability and diversity required in a complex and changing society. We oppose government ownership of land, and laws which restrict the right of private property owners to use and dispose of their property as they see fit. We advocate private operation of parks and preservation of wilderness through privately owned conservancies.

EQUAL RIGHTS

We deny the right of government to discriminate on the basis of sex, race, color, creed, age, national origin, disabilities, sexual or political preference. Nonetheless, we oppose legislative or judicial attempts to regulate discrimination in private relations and transactions.

ABORTION

We do not believe the State has any right to interfere with a woman's personal choice regarding termination or continuance of a pregnancy. However, we are opposed to taxpayer financing either for abortion or for support of the child.

GUN CONTROL

The Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution should be upheld as written: "... the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

We call for the repeal of all victimless crime laws, because they are no more than one group's imposition of its moral standards upon the voluntary actions of other consenting adults. Furthermore, we believe that such a repeal would immediately alleviate the inhumane conditions found in jails and prisons, and would allow better protection of citizens and property from violent crimes.

The criminal justice system should be restructured to emphasize restitution by criminals to their victims.

UNIONS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

We support the individual's unrestricted right to free contract.

ACCESS TO THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

So that citizens may express dissatisfaction with the political system, "None of the Above" should appear as a choice in every election. If "None of the Above" wins a plurality, the office for that term will remain unfilled and unfunded.

We favor increased and easier access to the ballot for initiated referenda, political parties, and independent candidates.

EDUCATION

We advocate total separation of education and the State. Government schools interfere with the free choice of individuals and severely limit educational alternatives and progress. The proper solution to our educational ills is a free market in education so that individuals can choose the manner and the language in which they will be educated.

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UNIONS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

We support the individual's unrestricted right to free contract and voluntary association - including participation or non-participation in a labor union - and oppose the use of government as a tool or weapon in labor relations.

FINAL COMMENTS

As individuals, and as members of the Libertarian Party, we do not necessarily advocate or condone many of the practices our policies would permit.

However, our silence about any particular law, regulation, ordinance, directive, edict, control, agency, or activity should never be construed to imply our approval.

For information on other issues of concern, we direct your attention to the current platform of the National Libertarian Party.



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Investing in Your Future

by John Williams, Campaigns Director

The 1980 campaign offers all of us the opportunity to put our desire for freedom into action. From the rabble-rousing speaker to the quiet intellectual, we can all contribute to the libertarian movement. As Murray Rothbard noted at the 1976 national convention, Americans, in general, think about political ideas only within the context of an election. Thus, 1980 presents us with a national political stage which will not be accessible for another four years. We must act now!

Money is important. Federal Reserve Notes buy materials and ad space and rent facilities and equipment. However, without the contribution of time, nothing can happen. Some time is cheap; for example, you participate in the office political bull session anyway, so you might as well bring up libertarian ideas, Ed Clark, and other candidates and distribute literature. (The Ed Clark calling card size handout is easy to carry and effective. I suggest that you write the Colorado Libertarian Party telephone number on it also.)

The activist has a multitude of possibilities including speaking, fund raising (in person or by telephone), petitioning, setting up rallies, or even being a candidate. For the silent types, headquarters always needs assistance answering the telephone, addressing information packets, stuffing

envelopes, typing, setting up for meetings, writing letters to the editor and other work. (Some of these activities can be performed at home.)

Everyone has at least one issue! How about writing about it? Our issues committee will be formulating and publishing position papers for use by our candidates with particular emphasis on Colorado issues. Your paper should include an objective overview of the situation with history and how the problem is now handled followed by the proposed libertarian solution. The issues committee will review the paper with the author before sending it to our candidates. If you want to work on an issue (or want one assigned to you), please contact Gale Norton, Dave Goodrich, or me through the office.

We have a vast reservoir of talent, but only a small part is being utilized; therefore, there are many people who are overloaded. A primary goal in this election is to involve as many libertarians as possible to develop skills for the future. Consider contributing just two hours a week until election day. It will be an investment of time in **your** future.

Liberty of thought is the life of the soul.
FRANCOIS VOLTAIRE
1694-1778

Auto Makers Seek Free Ride

by Carolyn Phelps

The automobile industry in this country is failing. Certainly many of their problems stem from over-regulation and the recession, but much of the problem must be blamed on the industry's failure to predict the demand for small, fuel-efficient cars. Since the American automobile industry has failed to meet this demand, the consumer has turned to the small, fuel-efficient, and better built cars imported from Japan and West Germany.

The auto industry claims that if "something isn't done" to curb this "unfair" competition from the foreign market the American industry won't survive. Rather than become innovative and aggressive in improving their product in order to meet a growing demand, the auto industry is whining to government for protection. Not only does the auto industry want loan guarantees and other federal bailouts, they want the government to impose import restrictions on foreign made cars in order to "equalize" competition. The consumer is blackmailed into accepting these ideas under the threat of high unemployment and rising prices.

If quotas, tariffs, or other import restrictions are imposed, not only will prices rise because of limited competition, but the consumer will be forced to give up the right to choose which car he wishes to purchase. The freedom of choice, taken for granted by many Americans, will once again be squelched to protect a stagnating industry. Once again, the consumer will be sacrificed to benefit big unions, big government, and big business.

Phillip Caldwell, chairman of the Board of Ford Motor Co., blames the "very sudden and severe shift to small cars" for the company's current economic problems. Obviously Ford Motor Co. and the rest of the industry failed to predict this trend and have gradually turned the market over to Japan. Rather than acknowledge their mistakes and rise to the challenge with better products, Caldwell and other so called "free enterprisers" think the government should protect them for the "good of the country." One of their suggestions is to establish a quota system which would limit foreign imports to 1978 levels, at least until the currently befuddled American industry can

they complain, government plays the role of adversary.

The Carter administration has decided to confront these accusations and is taking steps to form a new alliance with the auto industry. The administration has proposed the elimination and review of some safety and environmental requirements, along with fuel economy requirements for new cars. They also propose to give emergency credit relief to struggling car dealers across the country. But, even this climate of cooperation between industry and government doesn't satisfy the auto industry, the United Auto Workers, or a growing number of Congressmen who continue to advocate import restrictions.

President Carter, who in the past has been opposed to import restrictions, is playing politics again. As election day approaches and he hears the grumbings of the unemployed, he fears he must "do something" if he is to be re-elected. He knows the Republicans will use the woes of the auto industry and the unemployed to their political advantage. There is little doubt that it is politics as usual, all for the "good of the country" of course, as government expands its protectionist policies.

Even the consumer, who will be hurt most by import restrictions, is beginning to wonder if buying a car made in Japan isn't somehow unpatriotic.

"Remember what those Japs did to us at Pearl Harbor?" and "Why should we help them now, when our own economy is failing?"

This type of rhetoric is heard in even the most enlightened circles. People who agree with this type of thinking don't seem to realize that by condoning import restrictions, they are giving up one more freedom in the name of "patriotism."

Protectionist policies make absolutely no moral or economic sense. The American people will not only eventually pay higher prices for imported cars, but the price of domestic cars will continue to rise. No incentive will exist to encourage meaningful advances in quality and fuel efficiency, and the consumer will have very little choice but to buy American cars at a higher price. Japan and other countries may retaliate with

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imports to 1978 levels, at least until the currently befuddled American industry can catch up with the foreign industry.

Too late, the American industry has begun a shift toward smaller cars, but many consumers are claiming these cars aren't as fuel-efficient or as well made as their foreign counterparts. In spite of all the unsold Chevettes and Pintos on the market, the consumer is still buying cars from Japan.

How does the auto industry respond to this challenge? They continue to make excuses for their shortsightedness and inefficiency by claiming the Japanese can produce better quality cars because of the co-operation which exists between government and industry in Japan. In this country,

to buy American cars at a higher price. Japan and other countries may retaliate with quotas and tariffs of their own, further complicating the world trade situation and again raising prices for the consumer on other products.

If the American people won't benefit from import restriction, who will? As I see it, the only real beneficiaries of these protectionist policies will be the ailing American automobile industry, who ignored the problem for years; the UAW, who hastened the inevitable crisis by striking for wages nearly 50% over comparable jobs; and big government, who will again do anything required, at anyone's expense, to secure and expand its control.

New Process Could Ease Government-Caused Fuel Shortage

by Thomas Lague

Ashland Oil Inc. has developed a revolutionary new refining process that could cut U.S. oil imports nearly in half.

The new process, called reduced crude conversion, is the first economical and efficient method of processing so-called heavy oil — which currently sells for about \$11.50 a barrel — into gasoline, which sells for \$40 a barrel.

"The RCC process promises to be one of the more revolutionary developments in the petroleum refining industry, and can be a major step towards reducing our nation's dependence on imported crude oil," stated Orin Atkins, Ashland Oil chairman and chief executive officer.

"If the process is widely adopted by the domestic refining industry, the reduction in U.S. oil imports could approach 50 percent," he said.

At present, the United States uses about 16 million barrels of oil each day. More than 40 percent is imported.

The development of the RCC refining method means that U.S. dependence on foreign oil can be cut two ways: by enabling U.S. oil companies to profitably exploit domestic supplies of heavy oil for the first time, and by sharply increasing the amount of gasoline that refineries are able to produce from crude oil.

The United States is sitting on vast deposits of heavy crude oil — enough, it is estimated, to double the nation's current oil

reserves of 29 billion barrels, if the deposits could be tapped.

But until now, oil companies have rejected heavy oil as a possible cure for the nation's energy problems. The heavy crude is so dense that only about 10 percent of it can be extracted from the ground by conventional pumping techniques. And once it is out of the ground, traditional refining methods have succeeded in processing it into gasoline only at prohibitively high cost.

But Ashland Oil's new RCC process can cheaply and efficiently upgrade that heavy oil into gasoline and other high-quality petroleum products.

Slavery Debates, Cont.

I figured it was my responsibility to tell em how I felt about the whole crooked deal. So on January 2, 1980 I wrote the referee in the robe behind the raised pulpit and said I didn't trust or respect their phoney mob organization.

I think he appreciated me speakin up thata way and liked my attitude and point of view. Maybe he felt sorry for me, and a little guilty too for what they'd done.

Anyway, right quick on January 5 he invited me to spend up to a year with other losing debaters at a special retreat they have, all expenses paid!

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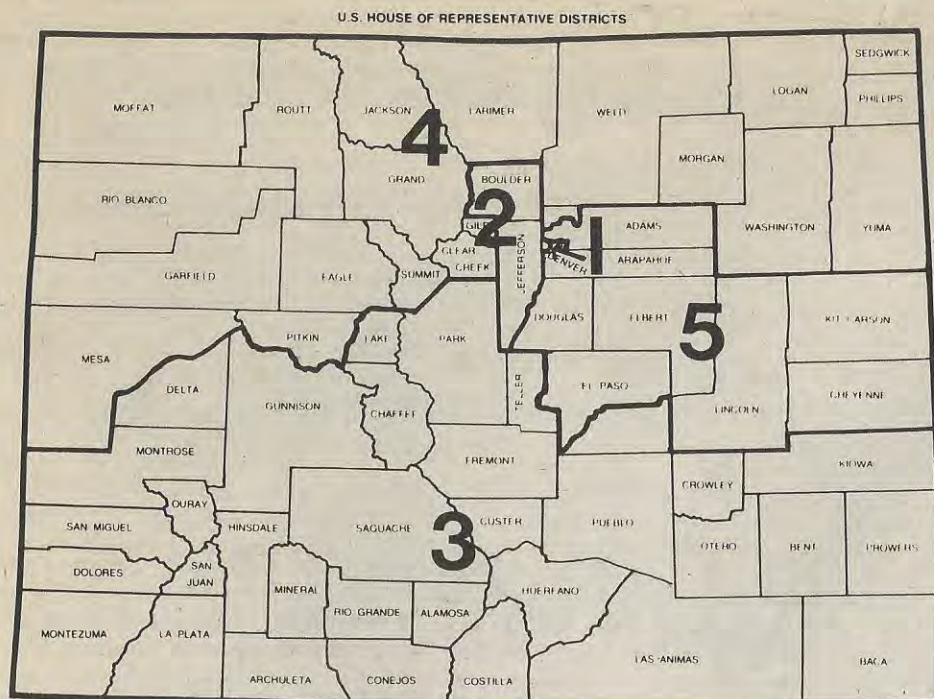
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Ed Clark chats with TV reporter following news conference July 28.



Congressional Races, Cont.

should be an interesting race, as well as a lot of fun. A showing of 6%-8% or even higher is not unlikely.

To get involved, contact Cynthia in Fort Collins; 484-6824.

FIFTH DISTRICT

Comprised of Colorado's East-Central counties, including part of Colorado Springs. Incumbent is conservative Republican Ken Kramer, who succeeded Bill Armstrong in 1978. Democratic challenger is loopy-liberal Ed Schreiber, a sacrificial lamb who has little funding and virtually no chance

of beating Kramer in this solidly conservative district.

Kramer is vulnerable on his hawkish foreign policy stance, however, and given Schreiber's ultra-leftist economic views, there's room for a strong Libertarian appeal.

Making that appeal is John Lanning, a Colorado Springs M.D. whose low-key, rational approach should contract favorably with those of his competitors. 4%-6% seems a safe bet, and our total could go a lot higher, given Schreiber's weakness.

John may be reached at 598-4750 or 591-2664 in Colorado Springs.

Oklahoma Ballot Drive Sets New Performance Standards

by Patrick L. Lilly

The "50 in '80" ballot status drive is one of the most significant projects of the modern libertarian movement. Through painstaking, methodical persistence, a group of energetic and (mostly) young libertarians is doing the impossible: changing the character of the American electoral system right under the noses of the establishment politicians. The Oklahoma ballot drive is a good example of how the project has succeeded.

Oklahoma is an "impossible" state, one of five whose ballot access requirements are so stiff that campaign strategists were originally prepared to write them off. The LP needed just over 38,000 valid signatures of registered Oklahoma voters, physically segregated by county (of which there are 77 in the state). In a state with something like 1.3 million registered voters, that's a big petition drive, which the State gives the party 90 days to complete. Papers were filed late in February, so the deadline was the 29th of May.

By mid-April, halfway through the petitioning period, only about 10,000 signatures were in hand at the LPO headquarters in Guthrie. I was met on arrival in Oklahoma City by Steve Rogowsky, the man hired by the national office to coordinate the Oklahoma ballot drive. He expressed quiet optimism in his initial briefing in the situation, comparing it to his earlier experience in Maryland.

April also brought to Oklahoma Riki Strandfeldt, one of the Clark campaign's two national field co-ordinators. She was the other half of the official management team which ran the ballot drive. Both Steve and Riki are also crack petitioners.

Media contact work by Rogowsky and LPO Secretary Tom Laurent in Guthrie resulted in a reasonably steady flow of basically positive newspaper stories and radio shows in Oklahoma City, Guthrie and Norman. The Guthrie daily paper printed a front-page article, with extensive quotes, about the drive in April. When national Clark staffer Howie Rich stopped in a couple of weeks later, he appeared on a radio talk show in Guthrie the next morning on just a few hours' notice.

by blind luck, right off the street and into the ballot drive and the party. At least one local person went on to another state when the Oklahoma drive was over.

Every state seems to go through a crisis phase somewhere near the end of a ballot drive. In Oklahoma, the crisis came with three weeks to go, when locations for petitioning were reduced in number, as various repeating crowds were effectively "worked out". Up until that time, we had been working virtually exclusively on public property because of a total unavailability of good private commercial locations.

A real breakthrough came when several commercial locations gave the LP permission to petition on their property within just a few days. This resulted mainly from the sheer persistence of Riki and Steve. The grocery stores, department stores, and movie lines they opened up to the petitioners were productive sources of signatures.

The number of signatures collected each day generally kept on rising, from seven to eight hundred in mid-April, to 1,000 or so by the end of April, to 1,500, to 2,000. One day late in the drive, when the Tulsa group was out in force, the state-wide total was over 3,000 signatures!

As a result, the ballot drive was actually finished on the 24th of May, three days ahead of the original schedule, which called for petitioning through the 27th. The final assembly, preparation and submittal of the petitions could be left to the Oklahoma LP crew in Guthrie. Petitioners were actually able to begin leaving on the 23rd, and the early availability of these workers helped put the critical West Virginia ballot drive over the top before its June 6th deadline.

The imminent conclusion of the ballot drive received good press coverage. In addition to stories in both Oklahoma City newspapers, a reporter for a local radio station attended one of the last breakfast meetings, and a film clip appeared on national TV news on the evening of the 24th. Much of the credit for this late coverage goes to petitioner Dave Smith of California, who sought out many local media people while actively petitioning.

Over 63,000 signatures were turned in.





Some of the 300 supporters who turned out for Ed Clark and Jim Phelps on July 28.

or weeks later, he appeared on a radio talk show in Guthrie the next morning on just a few hours' notice.

But the real work was done in May.

A hard core of a dozen or so petitioners assembled in Oklahoma City, and a smaller, more diffuse crew, mostly of local people, in Tulsa.

Because of the positive interaction of the locals and the "pros," at least a few, and sometimes many, local people showed up each morning for the breakfast meeting at The Hut, a centrally-located restaurant owned by Libertarians Tom and Mary Laurent. This even came to include people recruited

actively petitioning.

Over 63,000 signatures were turned in. And the silver lining bonus is that not only the Clark/Koch ticket, but any other candidates the LPO chooses to nominate will also appear on the November ballot, and voters in that state can now **register** Libertarian, too. Ace petitioner John Ball of New Mexico opined that the State's restrictions had actually backfired, and set the stage for more rapid growth of the LP than would otherwise have occurred.

Certainly, LP activity in Oklahoma, centering on a registration drive, has now taken off for previously undreamed-of heights. Their goal is to get the ten percent — that's right, ten percent — of the Presidential vote, which they need to retain permanent ballot status. The revitalization of the state LP and the reactivation of its members sparked by this successful ballot drive is hard to overstate.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED!

The Colorado Libertarian Party is on the move! But in order to keep growing, we need *your* help. Please fill out the form below, and return it to the Colorado LP, Box 1557, Denver 80201. Or phone the party headquarters, 573-5229.

I would like to help in the following areas. Please let me know how.

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- ☐ Clark for President
- ☐ Phelps for Senate
- ☐ Congressional Races
- ☐ State/Local Races

OFFICE

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- ☐ Funding
- ☐ Mailing Committee
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COLORADO LIBERTY

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The Selective Service and You

From the Official Selective Service Publication:

What is the Selective Service System?

It's a government agency which will provide people for the Armed Forces in the event of a national emergency. Since the start of the All Volunteer Force in 1973, it has been in a "standby" position. However, Selective Service must be ready to respond immediately in time of need. The purpose of registration is to improve this ability.

How Will You Register?

If you are required to register, go to the nearest United States Post Office, pick up a form, fill it in, and hand it to a postal clerk who will check your form with an identification, such as your driver's license. The postal clerk will not give you a receipt. However, you will later receive a verification letter from the Selective Service.

Please note that postal clerks are not familiar with the details of the Selective Service System. They can only help you in filling out the Registration Form. If you have questions that this pamphlet doesn't answer, write to the Selective Service System, 600 E Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20435.

After You Have Registered, What Happens?

The information you have given us will be put into our files. You will be sent a copy of that information to be sure it is correct. If the information about you is wrong, please change it on the form supplied to you and mail it back to us. You will not be issued a registration card, but you should keep your verification letter as proof of your registration. If you do not receive a verification letter within 90 days, you should write Selective Service at 600 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20435.

What If You Move?

The law requires you to let us know if you move. Simply mail us your new address on a Change of Information form which you can get at your nearest Post Office, U.S. Embassy or Consular Office.

Will There Be A Draft?

There are no plans at this time for a draft. No one has been drafted in the U.S. since 1972. A draft could not begin unless the Congress decides that it is needed. The purpose of registration is to have the names and addresses of those who might be called in the event a draft should become necessary, as in a national emergency. With this file of names and addresses, processing could begin quickly and smoothly.

Who Would Be Selected For Induction?

If you are not already a member of an armed service - active, reserve or National Guard - you could be selected through a lottery based upon the date of your birth. People selected for induction would be sent a letter of instructions which would explain their rights and responsibilities.

If A Draft Begins, What Are Your Rights?

The law says you should report for examination and induction if you are ordered to do so.

You may request a postponement, deferment or exemption. For example:

If you are a student in college, you may finish the semester; if a senior, you may finish the year.

If you are a high school student, you may stay in school until you graduate (up to age 20).

If your induction would create a hardship to your dependents, you may ask for a deferment.

If you are a student studying for the ministry, you may request a deferment.

And What it Really Means:

What is the Selective Service System?

It is a government agency that provides slaves to be sent overseas to die in foreign wars. Without this system, the kids couldn't be rounded up nearly fast enough.

How Will You Register?

Turn yourself in at the nearest Post Office. Don't ask the postal clerk for help or you'll just have to return later to do it right.

After You Have Registered, What Happens?

Sooner or later, we'll come and get you. By the way, don't think that the "no receipt" business means you can get away with claiming the Post Office lost your registration form.

What If You Move?

We'll find you.

Will There Be A Draft?

This isn't registration for the Irish Sweepstakes, you know.

Who Would Be Selected For Induction?

People who register.

If A Draft Begins, What Are Your Rights?

Rights? Surely you jest. If you beg and snivel a lot, **maybe** we'll let you off, but you really don't have any rights.

If you are a high school student, you may stay in school until you graduate (up to age 20).
 If your induction would create a hardship to your dependents, you may ask for a deferment.
 If you are a student studying for the ministry, you may request a deferment.
 If you are a minister of religion, you may request an exemption.
 If you have deeply-held religious, moral, or ethical beliefs against participation in war in any form, you could request status as a conscientious objector. If found to be a conscientious objector and depending upon your specific beliefs, you will be required to serve either in a non-combatant position in the Armed Forces or in a civilian public service job (for example, in a hospital).

How Do You File A Claim?

Instructions on how to file a claim will be included with letters of induction. You would fill out the form for postponement or reclassification and send it to Selective Service.

What Happens When You File A Claim?

You will be given the chance to present information to support your claim to a local draft board. You can be assisted in this by counselors, family members, clergy, and any other person you may want.

You could not be drafted until you are offered all of your appeal rights under the law.

Who Makes These Decisions?

Your claim would be considered by local draft board members. These people will be from your community.

Who Would Be Most Likely To Be Called In The Event Of A Draft?

Those who reach their 20th birthday in the calendar year of the draft will be the first group to be called. Others would be called as necessary.

How Do You File A Claim?

When it's too late for your claim to do you any good, we'll let you know.

What Happens When You File A Claim?

Claim? What claim? Do you have a receipt?

Who Makes These Decisions?

A distinguished panel consisting of Attila the Hun, Curtis LeMay, Darth Vader, and several bemedaled members of the VFW.

Who Would Be Most Likely To Be Called In The Event Of A Draft?

Not me. I've got a cushy \$38,000-a-year job with the Pentagon writing these brochures. Besides, my father is a defense contractor. So guess who that leaves!

Libertarian Directory Started

Many CLP members have expressed interest in a directory which will give Colorado libertarians a way to contact each other easily by mail and phone. This directory will facilitate organization of independent actions such as the current Clark campaign advertising project, as well as freer communication on party issues and business, and perhaps more social contact.

The CLP Board of Directors has suggested that we assemble the directory independently and has made this space available to solicit your participation, in preference to a policy of making the current membership list available to individual members. If you wish to be included in the directory, or if you have any questions, please contact one of the people listed below. (The directory will be made available only to those listed in it.) Include your name, mailing address, and phone number. Your suggestions are also welcome.

We hope you will take this opportunity to increase the participation and effectiveness of the CLP membership.

Northern Colorado

Dan & Margi Boscia 493-4873
 1908 W. Prospect Fort Collins, CO 80521

Central

Paul Hodgson
 2340 Walnut #4 Boulder, CO 80302

Nita Hodgson 444-0172
 1320 Norwood Boulder, CO 80302

Southern

Pat Lilly 632-5080
 2210 Alpine Dr. Colorado Springs, CO

Western Slope

Drake Jacobs 925-8447
 PO Box 4962 Aspen, CO 81611

He who endeavors to control the mind by force is a tyrant, and he who submits is a slave.

R.G. INGERSOLL
 Latter 19th Century

Letters to the Editor

Editor:

David Nolan suggests a "defensive" nuclear strategy for the United States in the June-July issue of **Colorado Liberty**. Indeed, it seems likely that within the next twenty years, both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. will develop space-based anti-missile systems which will neutralize the present nuclear deterrent to conventional warfare. However, the result of such an end to the balance of terror may not be peace, but rather global war.

At such time, the Red Army would be the most powerful force on earth, and it is likely that the Soviets would perceive their strategic advantage. In a worst case scenario, the Soviets could occupy areas such as Western Europe or the Middle East and proceed with outright genocide against resistive populations using conventional, chemical, biological, and neutron bomb warfare. At present, general populations have no recourse against such technologies and tactics.

If the Libertarian Party is to advocate a

"defensive" nuclear strategy, we should also urge that the U.S. and its allies develop technologies and tactics against an occupying aggressor who uses conventional, chemical, biological and neutron bomb warfare.

Sincerely yours,
 Kim Ikeler
 Denver, Colorado

Editor:

An idea has occurred to me which I would like to share with you. As we hold regular business conventions only every two years, it might be interesting to hold a special international convention in one of the other two years.

The founding of such an institution could help reduce criticism of the Libertarian Party that its isolationist views cause the party to be insensitive to world events. We must let the world know that we are prepared to condemn tyranny everywhere. Freedom Fighters of the world unite!

Walter Ziobro, Jr.
 Fall River, Massachusetts

SLAVES MAKE LOUSY DEFENDERS OF FREEDOM.



Conscription is slavery.

No matter how the politicians try to rationalize it, forcing people into service

United
States against

No matter how the politicians try to rationalize it, forcing people into service against their will is no more than temporary enslavement of those people. For if someone cannot refuse to serve, what is he, if not a slave?

This principle holds true whether the involuntary servitude is military or civil. But it is particularly obscene when someone is forced to kill others and risk his own life involuntarily. And to send conscripts out into the world as "defenders of freedom" is the greatest obscenity of all.

The Libertarian Party is totally opposed to conscription, for any purpose.

We are confident that the American people will voluntarily defend the

States against any invasion.

A military draft serves only to facilitate foreign wars, and its re-institution poses the greatest threat to freedom currently facing our nation.

For Libertarians, opposition to conscription is a moral issue; it is not a matter of political expediency. We believe there is no battle more important than the fight against The New Slavery.

If you agree, we invite you to join the hundreds of candidates and thousands of individual members who are working to build a real alternative in American politics.

The Libertarian Party. 2300 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20007.

